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A Social-Economic Profile of The Black Canyon Region

By: Lowell Mitchem
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Resources Development Internship Program
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

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A SOCIAL-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE BLACK CANYON REGION

MONTROSE DISTRICT OFFICE (COLORADO)

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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Prepared By:

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September, 1975

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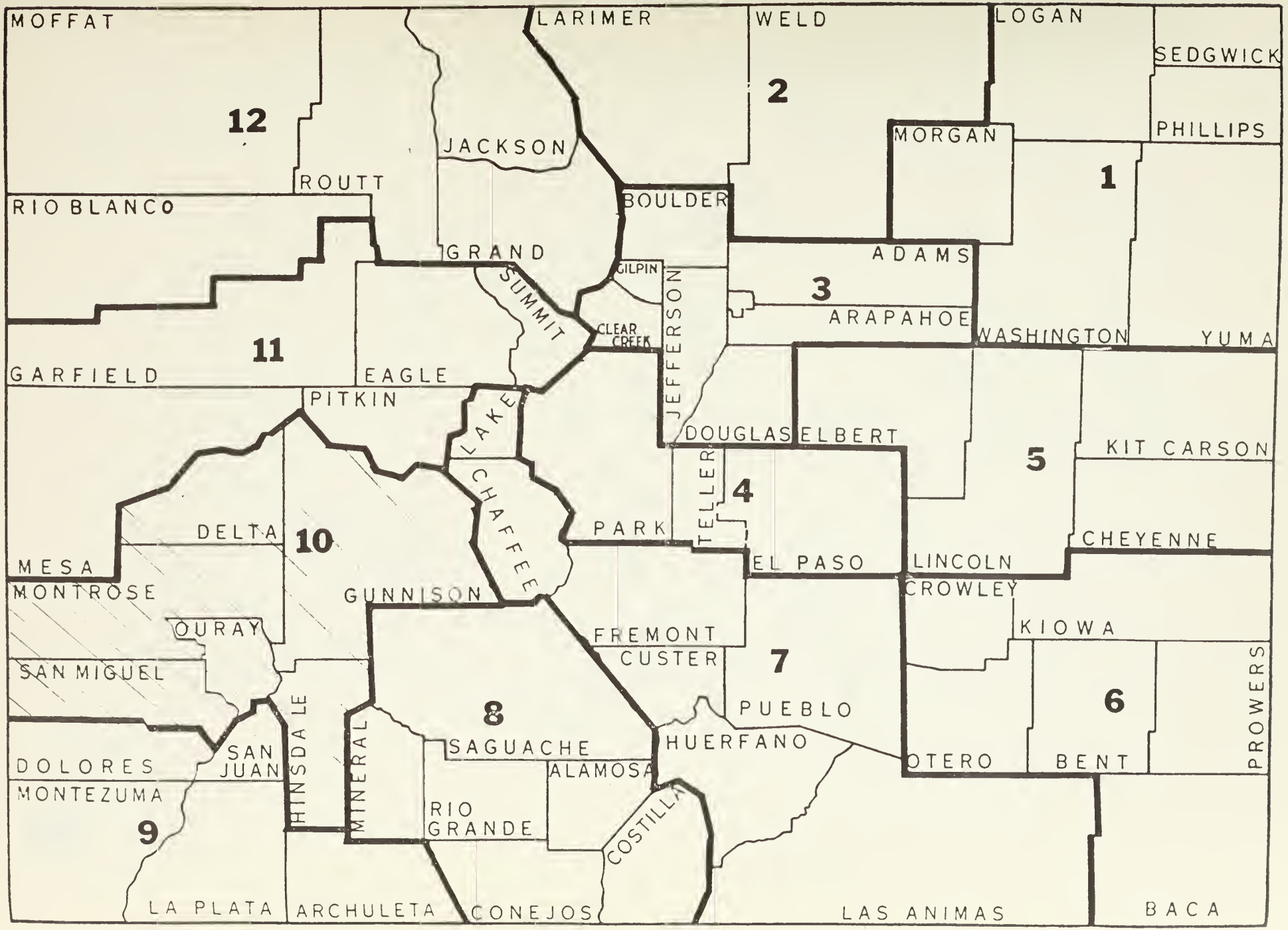
INTRODUCTION

Social-Economic Profiles, such as the one being introduced here, are formally a part of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) 1600 Planning Series. The framework for BLM planning follows from the general to the specific. The initial steps in the planning process (numbered 1601 and 1602) are documents prepared in Washington, D. C., which give a general overview of the purposes and goals of the BLM and provide basic guidelines to be followed by the state and district offices. The 1603 planning stage becomes more specific by narrowing policy guidance into activities (wildlife, recreation, minerals, livestock grazing, fire control, cadastral survey, and transportation systems). The 1604 stage is called a Regional Analysis and addresses the supply situation (timber, minerals, etc.) and common problems relating to multi-state areas. The 1605 stage is known as the Unit Resource Analysis (URA) which is a compilation of physical and biological data by planning area. The Social-Economic Profile (SEP), stage 1606, is intended to complement the URA with "people" issues, concerns, and descriptions. The SEP and URA are followed by a Planning Area Analysis, stage 1607, which attempts to synthesize the URA with the SEP and tunnel in on the constraints (physical, biological, and social) under which management decisions and actions take place. Finally comes the Management Framework Plan which makes recommendations on very specific management objectives and actions. If adopted by the state office, it becomes the action plan for the area. The above, then, demonstrates the formal role which SEP's play in the BLM planning process.

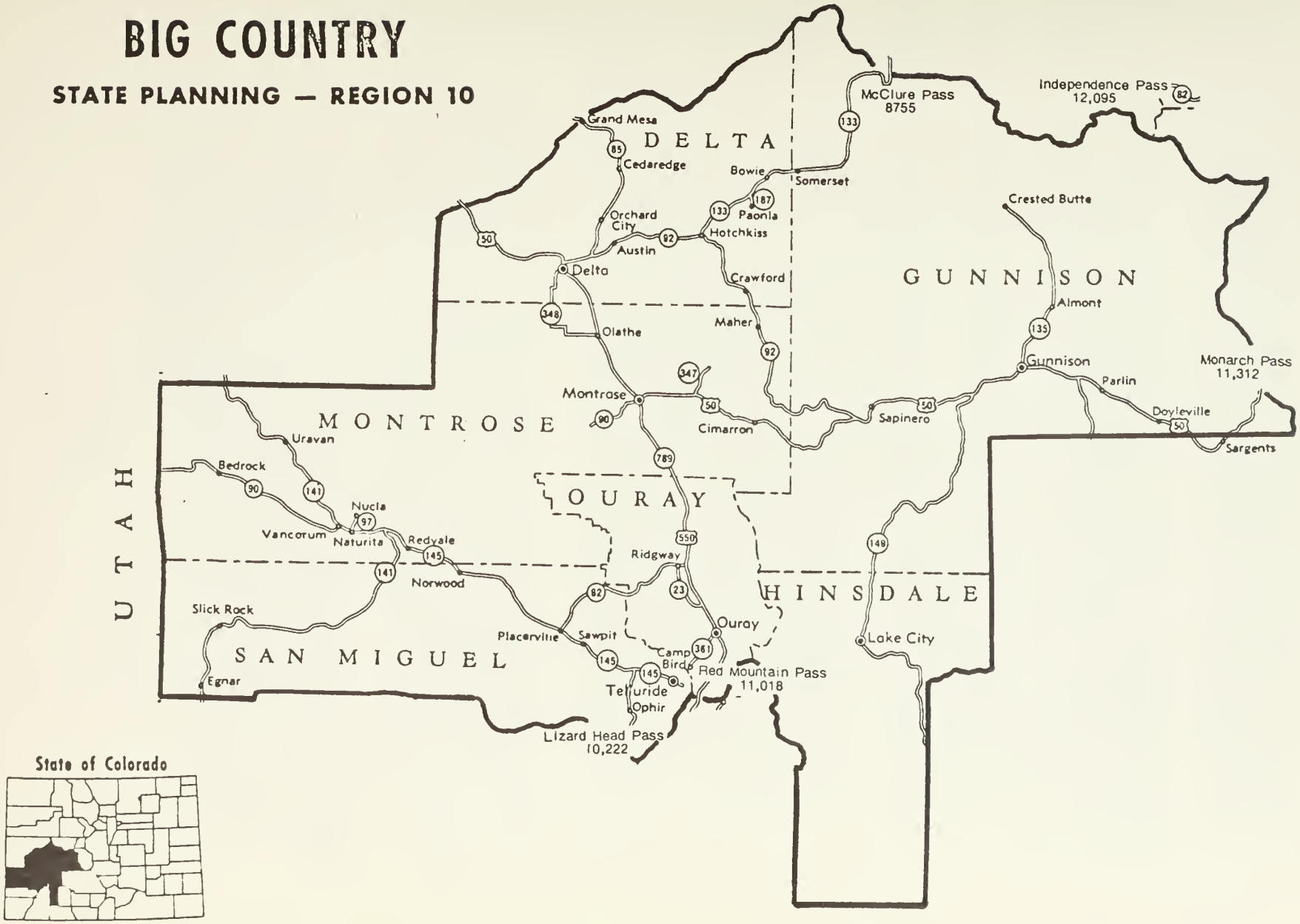
This Social-Economic Profile portrays the State of Colorado's Planning Region 10 (Black Canyon Region). The counties included in this Region are Delta County, Gunnison County, Hinsdale County, Montrose County, Ouray County, and San Miguel County. These counties are located in the southwestern part of Colorado (see location map on following page).

There are several reasons for aggregating these counties into the SEP. Because these counties are designated as a formal State planning region, much of the social-economic data available, especially by State agencies, treats these counties as a whole. The rising topography to the east, north, and south serves to geographically isolate the Region from most of its neighbors. The boundary to the west is the Utah State border. The City of Montrose, which is where the BLM Montrose District Office is located, is in the center of the Region and is the central point to BLM managed lands for most of the District except the San Juan Resource Area (an SEP for the San Juan Area was prepared in 1974). The Region seems to function as an economic unit. Finally, the transportation system unifies the counties into an interdependent whole.

STATE PLANNING DISTRICTS



DIVISION OF PLANNING


BIG COUNTRY
STATE PLANNING — REGION 10
DELTA
GUNNISON
MONTROSE
OURAY
HINSDALE
SAN MIGUEL
UTAH
Grand Mesa
Cedaredge
Bowie
Somerset
McClure Pass
8755
Independence Pass
12,095
Crested Butte
Orchard City
Paonia
Hotchkiss
Austin
Delta
Crawford
Almont
Olathe
Maher
Gunnison
Monarch Pass
11,312
Parlin
Doyleville
Sargents
Montrose
Cimarron
Sapinero
Uravan
Bedrock
Nucla
Vancorum
Naturita
Redvale
Norwood
Ridgway
Ouray
Lake City
Slick Rock
Placerville
Sawpit
Camp Bird
Red Mountain Pass
11,018
Telluride
Ophir
Egnar
Lizard Head Pass
10,222
State of Colorado

This Social-Economic Profile is organized into three major areas of concern. The first section involves social-economic factors. It includes information on population, income, employment, resource based industry, public attitudes - socio-cultural values, housing, public finance, and land ownership and use.

The second section involves infrastructure systems. Infrastructures are systems which support a community's socio-economic structure. It includes such factors as transportation and communication, fire control, land survey grid, utilities, public protection, health systems, education, social services-welfare, and water systems.

The third section is concerned with BLM relationships with planning and land-use control groups and the District's management history.

By way of introducing the Region to the reader, the following general description of the Region (from the Colorado Division of Commerce and Development's Colorado...A Regional Approach) follows:

"The Black Canyon Region (Region 10) consists of six counties, Delta, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Montrose, Ouray, and San Miguel, located in the western portion of the State. The Region has an area of 9,505 square miles (9.2% of the State), and an estimated 1975 population of 47,600 (1.9% of the State). Total disposable income in the Region was $150.4 million in 1973 ($9,300 per household), 1.4% of the State total. It is an area of varied topography, ranging from fertile valleys rising to plateaus and some of the highest mountains in the United States. Traversing the region is the Gunnison River and its major tributary, the Uncompahgre; in the western part of the region are the Dolores and the San Miguel rivers. Elevations range from 4,900 to 14,309 feet above sea level.

"Major communities in the region include Montrose (1973 est. population: 6,600), Gunnison (4,850), Delta (3,570), Austin (1,000), Paonia (1,170), Naturita-Nucla (1,730), Olathe (740), Ouray (790), Cedaredge (620), Telluride (610), Norwood (450), and Lake City, the county seat of Hinsdale County (105). From 1960 to 1970, the region's population increased slightly, by 1.8%, although the cities of Gunnison and Montrose experienced more substantial increases of 33% and 29%, respectively.

"Transportation networks in the Black Canyon region follow the major river valleys. U.S. Highway 50 and Colorado routes 92 and 145 carry east-west traffic, while major north-south movements are made on U.S. 550 and Colorado 141, 65, 133, and 149. Rail service to Delta, Montrose, Paonia, and intervening communities is provided by the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad. Gunnison and Montrose-Delta are served by Frontier Airlines with daily flights connecting with Denver, and additional points served from nearby Grand Junction.

"There is one college located in the Black Canyon region (3,350 students). The new Delta-Montrose Area Vocational School will provide the region with vocational and technical training services...

"Total employment in the region was 17,013 in 1973, while 805 (4.2% of the resident labor force) were unemployed. Labor force participation rates were significantly lower than average in the region - 68% for men and 34% for women in 1970 - a fact only partially explained by the large retirement population in the region (17.2% of all men above age 65 and 18.1% of women were older than 65 in 1970, compared with 12.1% and 13.9% Statewide). If workers in the region had participated in the labor force at the same rate as workers of similar ages in the State's metropolitan areas, there would have been an additional potential labor force of 600 men (5% of the actual labor force) and 1,100 women (22% of the actual labor force) in 1970. In addition, students graduating from school are expected to enter the labor force at a faster rate than new job openings would be created at the recent trend rate, resulting in a job gap of about 189 (31% of the new labor supply) through the 1970's.

"Agriculture is the major employer in the region, with 17.8% of the work force. The Delta-Montrose valley area is a leading fruit producer, with 80% of the State's $7.4 million apple crop in 1973, 60% of the cherries, and 25% of the pears. It also produces onions (26%), barley (11%), dry beans (7%), and sugar beets (4%). The region raises 8% of the State's hay, and has 19% of the State's stock sheep...

"The Black Canyon region's scenic and recreational attractions make tourism and recreation a major activity throughout the area. Among its attractions are the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument; the Curecanti National Recreation Area's Blue Mesa and Morrow Point reservoirs; Crested Butte and Telluride ski areas; Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, San Juan, Rio Grande, and Gunnison National Forests; and the many ghost towns and jeep trails in the San Juan and Elk Mountain ranges."

Acknowledgments

I would like to extend my appreciation and thanks to all those who aided in the preparation of this document. Special recognition belongs to George (Doug) Douglas, Ed Parsons, Bill Reynolds, Dean Stepanek, and to Wanda Smith and Jean Jetley who did such a conscientious job of typing, particularly the numerous tables.

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POPULATION

Numbers, Trends & Forecasts

The census recorded the total population of the Black Canyon Region (Region 10) to have been 44,927 in 1970. The bulk of this population was found in Montrose County with 18,366 people, and Delta County with 15,286 people. These two counties together accounted for 75% of the total regional population. Gunnison County with 7,578 people, accounted for another 17% of the regional population. Hinsdale County with only 202 people was by far the least-populated county in the region, with less than 1% of the total.

The population trend in the Black Canyon Region between 1960 and 1970 showed a modest increase of 2%. This increase compares with the increase of 26% for the whole state of Colorado and to the increase of 24% for all of the eleven Western States. Most of the increase, which did occur, occurred in Gunnison County which underwent a population increase of 28%, from 5,477 people to 7,578 people. This increase is attributable mainly to Western State College in the city of Gunnison and to the growth stimulated by the Crested Butte ski area and the National Park Service's Curecanti Recreation Area at Blue Mesa Reservoir. Montrose County was the only other county in the area to register any increase in population between 1960 and 1970. This increase was from 18,286 people to 18,366; an increase of only four-tenths of one percent.

All other counties in the Black Canyon Area registered a population decline between 1960 and 1970. Delta County had a net loss of 2 percent, or 316 people. Hinsdale County and Ouray County both showed a 3 percent decline. The decline for Hinsdale involved a reduction in population of only 6 people; from 208 to 202. The decline in Ouray entailed a net loss of 55 people; from 1,601 to 1,546. Finally, San Miguel County registered the largest population decrease, from a total of 2,944 people in 1960 to 1,949 people in 1970. This was a net loss of 995 people. All of the above data, plus 1950 population figures, are summarized in the table titled, Total Population.

The standard source for population estimates and projections in the state comes from the Colorado Division of Planning. The Division of Planning obtains its figures from studies prepared by the Business Research Division of the University of Colorado. In the July 1974 report, four alternatives are given for each county. These alternatives were labeled the "low series", the "medium series", the "high series", and the "impact series." As would seem likely, the low series creates a scenario in which growth may be reasonably expected to occur at its lowest level,

TABLE I

TOTAL POPULATION

AREA	1950	1960	1970	Percent Change 1960-1970*
County:				
Delta	17,365	15,602	15,286	- 2
Gunnison	5,716	5,477	7,578	38
Hinsdale	263	208	202	- 3
Montrose	15,220	18,256	18,366	0
Ouray	2,103	1,601	1,546	- 3
San Miguel	2,693	2,944	1,949	-34
Black Canyon **	43,360	44,118	44,927	2
Colorado	1,325,089	1,753,947	2,207,259	26
11 Western States***	19,561,114	27,193,608	33,737,365	24

* A minus sign (-) indicates a percentage decrease in population.

** This figure is the total for the six listed counties.

*** These states are Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Census of Population, 1970.

the impact series creates a scenario in which growth may be anticipated to occur at its uppermost reasonable limit. Population estimates for each county in the Black Canyon Region are given in the table on the next page for the years 1974-1980. A complete discussion of the methodology employed to obtain these figures can be found in the full report entitled Colorado Regional and County Population Estimates - 1970 to 1980: Methods and Results, June 1974.

Population estimates prepared by planners in several counties in the region seem to indicate that the State projections are on the conservative side. The San Miguel County Planning Department estimated that county's population to have reached a total of 2,608 people in the fall of 1974. According to the State's estimates, San Miguel's population was expected to decline to at least 1,746 people by 1974. A planning study of Montrose County by the county planner estimates the population of that county to be 20,859 in 1975, and to grow to 27,487 in 1980. For Montrose County, the State predicted at most a population of 18,886 by 1975, and 21,682 by 1980. Finally, the Delta County Planner estimated that county's population to have been 18,300 people in 1974. Again the State's estimate was lower, showing only 15,664 as the impact estimate for Delta in 1974.

Partially in response to the discrepancy between State figures and local estimates, the District 10 Regional Planning Commission completed a Job Gap Study in 1974 which developed population estimates for the entire region. Estimates were based primarily on county work force estimates made by the Colorado Department of Labor. In the table entitled Region 10 and Colorado Population Estimates, two estimates are given for Region 10. The first comes from the State Division of Planning; the second from the Region 10 Job Gap Study. The second is probably more reflective of the growth which seems to be occurring in the Black Canyon Region.

Some of the reasons given by local officials for the new surge of growth in the area include an influx of retired and semi-retired people, reduced out-migration (especially among the young), the boom of the recreation industry, new industries such as the Russell Stover's factory in Montrose, anticipation of job opportunities stemming from impending energy development, and a surge in the number of refugees leaving large urban centers.

Residence & Migration

Most of the residence characteristics of the Black Canyon Region's population in 1970 are shown in Table 4. The table shows that the majority of the 1970 population of the region was born in Colorado. Hinsdale County was in sharp contrast to the general trend, showing only 18% of its 1970 population to be native to Colorado. The percentage of people who lived in the same county in 1970, as in 1965, ranged from a

TABLE 2

COUNTY POPULATION ESTIMATES 1974-1980

		1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Region 10								
Delta	L	15,444	15,513	15,565	15,676	15,867	16,141	16,359
	M	15,528	15,703	15,834	16,063	16,391	16,776	17,243
	H	15,664	15,959	16,196	16,579	17,053	17,672	18,403
	I	15,664	15,959	16,196	16,579	17,111	17,808	18,555
Gunnison	L	8,406	8,624	8,835	9,082	9,379	9,733	10,059
	M	8,451	8,730	8,988	9,306	9,689	10,116	10,633
	H	8,525	8,872	9,193	9,605	10,081	10,656	11,319
	I	8,525	8,872	9,193	9,605	10,115	10,738	11,409
Hinsdale	L	287	311	335	360	387	417	447
	M	289	315	340	369	400	434	473
	H	292	320	348	380	416	457	503
	I	292	320	348	380	415	461	507
Montrose	L	18,322	18,359	18,375	18,458	18,636	18,910	19,116
	M	18,422	18,583	18,692	18,914	19,251	19,653	20,207
	H	18,583	18,886	19,119	19,522	20,030	20,703	21,504
	I	18,583	18,886	19,119	19,522	20,097	20,862	21,682
Ouray	L	1,588	1,604	1,617	1,637	1,665	1,703	1,735
	M	1,597	1,623	1,643	1,677	1,720	1,770	1,834
	H	1,611	1,650	1,683	1,731	1,790	1,864	1,951
	I	1,611	1,650	1,683	1,731	1,796	1,879	1,966
San Miguel	L	1,721	1,666	1,608	1,555	1,509	1,468	1,420
	M	1,730	1,686	1,636	1,594	1,559	1,528	1,501
	H	1,746	1,714	1,673	1,645	1,622	1,607	1,598
	I	1,746	1,714	1,673	1,645	1,627	1,628	1,611

Source: Colorado Regional and County Population Estimates 1970 to 1980: Summary Report prepared for the Colorado Division of Planning by the Business Research Division, University of Colorado.

TABLE 3

REGION 10 & COLORADO POPULATION ESTIMATES 1974-1980

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
State Estimates* Region 10							
Low Series	45,769	46,077	46,334	46,767	47,442	48,372	49,137
Medium Series	46,017	46,638	47,135	47,923	49,010	50,275	51,941
High Series	46,419	47,401	48,212	49,461	50,992	52,960	55,273
Impact Series	46,419	47,401	48,212	49,461	51,163	53,367	55,732
Region Estimates**							
Region 10		52,927					60,927
State Estimates Colorado							
Low Series	2,531,729	2,552,206	2,572,607	2,601,296	2,637,027	2,679,976	2,707,773
Medium Series	2,552,007	2,584,080	2,616,282	2,661,331	2,712,321	2,759,509	2,804,467
High Series	2,572,226	2,631,948	2,683,909	2,758,364	2,828,464	2,921,643	2,998,480
Impact Series	2,572,226	2,631,948	2,683,909	2,758,364	2,886,407	2,998,611	3,074,441

* State estimates for Region 10 and Colorado come from Colorado Regional & County Population Estimates 1970 to 1980

** Source: Region 10 Job Gap Study

TABLE 4

RESIDENCE, 1970

	DELTA	GUNNISON	HINSDALE	MONTROSE	OURAY	SAN MIGUEL	REGION #10
Total Population	15,286	7,578	202	18,366	1,546	1,949	44,927
Born in State of Residence	7,933	3,985	36	10,088	951	1,182	24,175
%	52%	53%	18%	55%	62%	61%	54%
Same House as 1965	7,781	2,199	98	7,646	781	1,050	19,555
%	51%	29%	49%	42%	51%	54%	44%
Different House (Same County) in 1965	2,811	1,225	--	3,343	197	274	7,850
%	18%	16%	0	18%	13%	14%	17%
Different County (Same State) in 1965	3,006	3,189	21	4,604	387	514	11,721
%	20%	42%	10%	25%	25%	26%	26%
Different State in 1965	1,275	1,171	9	2,101	177	172	4,905
Abroad in 1965	96	77	--	68	26	--	267
Moved, 1965 Residence not reported	933	401	--	1,204	54	46	2,538

Source: U.S. Census, General Social and Economic Characteristics, 1970

TABLE 5

MIGRATION, 1970-1974

County or Region	POPULATION			COMPONENTS OF CHANGE (1970-1974)			
						Net Migration*	
	1970	1974	(1970-1974)	Births	Deaths	Number	Percent
Delta	15,286	16,400	7.3	900	900	1,100	7.3
Gunnison	7,578	8,800	16.1	500	200	800	11.0
Hinsdale	202	300	49.0	(X)	(X)	100	30.2
Montrose	18,366	19,600	6.7	1,200	800	800	4.2
Ouray	1,546	1,700	10.0	100	100	100	9.2
San Miguel	1,949	2,300	18.0	200	100	300	13.2
Region #10	44,927	49,000	9.3	2,900	2,100	3,200	
Colorado	2,207,259	2,496,000	13.1	168,000	77,000	196,000	8.9

* Net migration is the difference between net change and natural increase.

X = Less than 50 persons or less than 0.05 percent.

Source: U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports: Population Estimates, Series P-26, No. 103. April 1975.

high of 69% in Delta County to a low of 45% in Gunnison County. The location of Western State College in Gunnison (with its resulting mobile young population) would tend to partially explain the greater percent of people who lived in a different county in 1965 as they did in 1970. Other residence characteristics for the region shown in the table reveal that 44% of the region's population lived in the same house in 1970 as in 1965. Approximately 17% of the region's population lived in a different house but in the same county in 1970 as in 1965. As much as 26% of the population lived in a different county, yet still in Colorado, in 1970 as in 1965. Thus, the overwhelming majority (87%) of the region's population remained residents of Colorado between 1965 and 1970.

Changes in population result from only four causes. These causes are births, deaths, in-migration, and out-migration. Natural population increase occurs when births exceed deaths. Natural population decrease occurs when deaths exceed births. All other population changes are due to migration (the number of people going in and out of an area.)

Table 5 shows the estimated migration patterns in the Black Canyon Region, as derived by the Bureau of Census, between 1970 and 1974. These figures again reaffirm that all counties in the region are growing in population. Most of this growth is due to in-migration rather than natural increase. Between 1970 and 1974, approximately 3,200 people moved into the region. Since births exceeded deaths by 800, the total amount of population growth was around 4,000 people during this period.

Population Density

The population density for the Black Canyon Region is sparse in comparison to the density of Colorado and the 11 Western States. The population density for Colorado in 1970 was 21 people per square mile, while the population density for the 11 Western States was 29 people per square mile. The greatest density of population in the area occurs in Delta County with an average of 13.2 people per square mile. The least dense population occurs in Hinsdale County where the average number of people per square mile is only 0.2. The region as a whole averages a population density of 5.0 people per square mile. Table 6 shows population density figures for each county, for the regions, for the State, and for the 11 Western States.

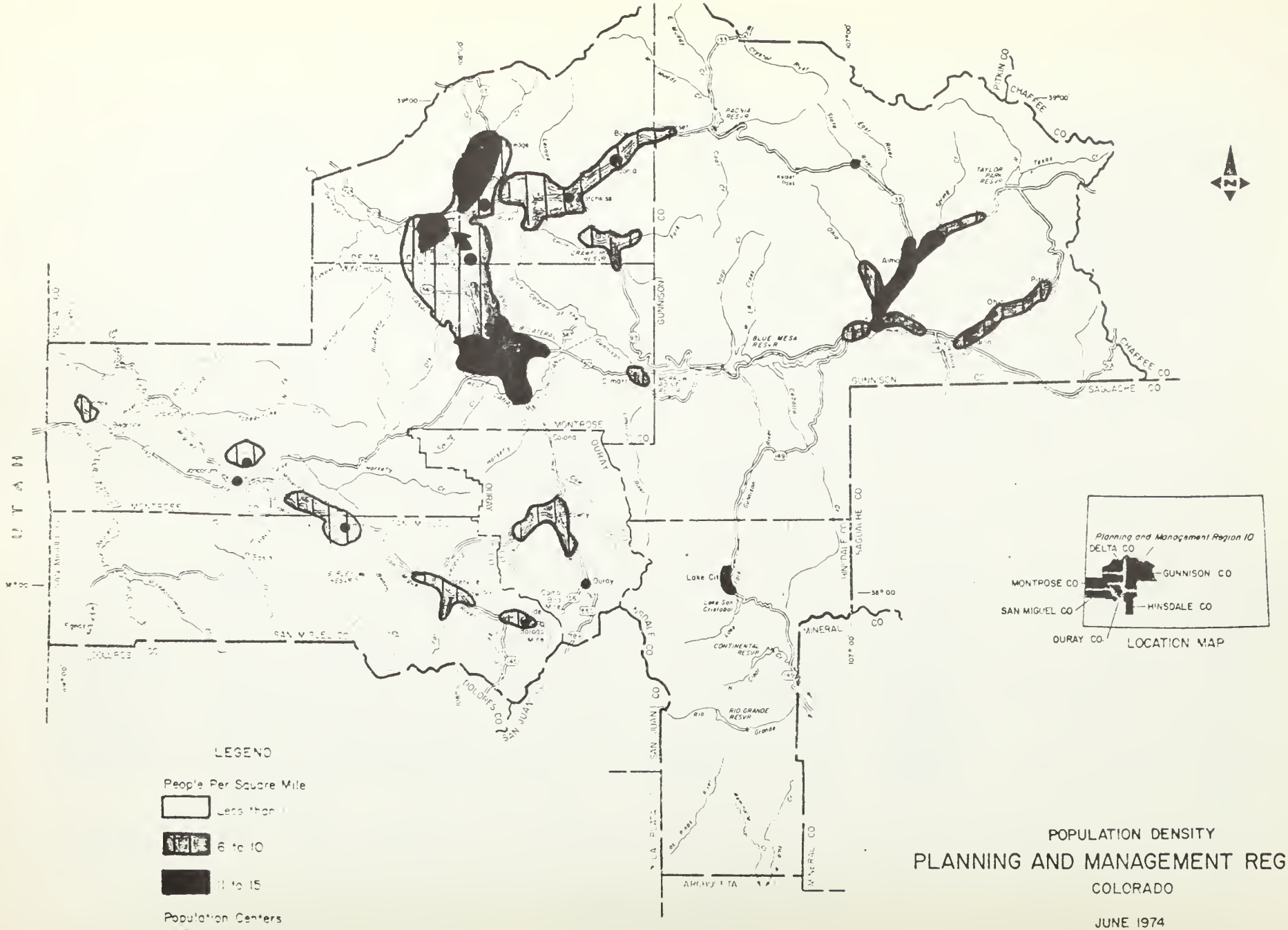
The map entitled Population Density demonstrates that pockets of population concentration occur almost exclusively along the major modes of transportation in the area. The greatest concentration of population in the Black Canyon Region is along U. S. Highway 50 from the city of Montrose area to the city of Delta, and forking up to Cedaredge and Somerset. The map helps illustrate that although population density

TABLE 6

POPULATION DENSITY (1970)

COUNTY	TOTAL ACRES	TOTAL POPULATION	POPULATION PER ACRE	POPULATION/SQ. MILE
Delta	738,560	15,286	.020697	13.2
Gunnison	2,071,040	7,578	.003654	2.4
Hinsdale	674,560	202	.000299	0.2
Montrose	1,432,320	18,366	.012823	8.2
Ouray	345,660	1,546	.004473	2.9
San Miguel	821,120	1,949	.002374	1.5
REGION	6,083,200	44,927	.007385	5.0
STATE	66,327,040	2,207,259	.033278	21.0
11 WESTERN STATES	751,960,320	33,737,365	.044866	29.0

Source: Bureau of the Census, Number of Inhabitants - Colorado, 1970


LEGEND
People Per Square Mile
Less than 1
6 to 10
11 to 15
Population Centers
5,000 – 2,000
1,000 – 5,000
250 – 1,000
Planning and Management Region 10
DELTA CO
GUNNISON CO
MONTROSE CO
HINSDALE CO
SAN MIGUEL CO
OURAY CO
LOCATION MAP
POPULATION DENSITY
PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT REGION 10
COLORADO
JUNE 1974
10 0 10 20 MILES
GUNNISON CO
MONTROSE CO
OURAY CO
SAN JUAN CO
HINSDALE CO
SAGUACHE CO
CHAFFEE CO
MINERAL CO
BLUE MESA RESVR
CONTINENTAL RESVR
RIO GRANDE RESVR
Ouray
Lake City

per square mile is extremely low for the region as a whole, people in the area do tend to live in areas where population density is greater than the regional average. One aspect in the region which has a bearing on the overall low density in the region is that the U. S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management own substantial amounts of land in the region, thus preventing settlement in certain areas. For example, in Hinsdale County less than one-half of one percent of the land is privately owned. Further discussion of land ownership may be found under the Land Use section.

Urban-Rural (Farm-Nonfarm) Mix

As would be suggested by density characteristics of the Black Canyon Region's population, the population lives preponderantly in a rural environment. By using the census definition of an urban area as any incorporated town or city with a population exceeding 2,500 people, the percentage of people living in a rural setting, for the region as a whole, comes to 67.1 percent in 1970. Three counties (Hinsdale, Ouray, and San Miguel) showed no urban population. In fact, the total population in each of these counties did not exceed 2,500 people. The three towns in the region with urban populations are Delta, Gunnison, and Montrose. Historically, these towns have primarily served as centers for agricultural services. They have gradually emerged as the primary commercial and industrial centers in the region, also. Table 7 breaks down the urban-rural populations in each county and the region by numbers and percentage in each category. The rural population is broken down further into places with populations between 1,000 and 2,500 and places with populations less than 1,000.

The rural population can be further divided into those who live and work on farms and those who are nonfarmers. Table 8 shows this division for all the counties in the region except Hinsdale. It also breaks down the rural farm and nonfarm populations into age groups. Most of the farmers in the region live within the most populated counties.

Age and Sex Distribution

The Black Canyon Region's population has proportionately less working-age adults (age 20-64) than does the state as a whole and the 11 Western States. The age group of people 65 years old and over is significantly higher in the region as a whole. As will be shown later when examining welfare, the result of this age distribution can be seen in proportionately more dependents and fewer people in the productive age group in the region. Table 9 summarizes the age distribution characteristics for each county, for the region, for the state, and for the 11 Western States. Following this table are more detailed pyramidal graphic representations of age distribution.

TABLE 7

URBAN-RURAL: 1970

		DELTA	GUNNISON	HINSDALE	MONTROSE	OURAY	SAN MIGUEL	REGION TOTAL
Urban (2,500+)	No.	3,694	4,613	--	6,496	--	--	14,803
	%	24.2	60.9	--	35.4	--	--	32.9
Rural Total	No.	11,592	2,965	202	11,870	1,546	1,949	30,124
	%	75.8	39.1	100.0	64.6	100.0	100.0	67.1
(1000-2500)	No.	2,324	--	--	--	--	--	2,324
	%	20.0	--	--	--	--	--	7.7
Other	No.	9,268	2,965	202	11,870	1,546	1,949	27,800
	%	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.3

Source: U. S. Dept. of Commerce: Bureau of the Census

TABLE 8*

RURAL FARM AND NON-FARM POPULATION 1970
(Data Based on Sample)

County	25 & Under		25 - 45		45 - Older		45 - 65		65 - Older	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
DELTA										
Non-Farm	1611	1531	651	699	1793	1934	989	1034	804	900
Farm	714	583	335	367	728	692	565	529	163	163
Total	2325	2114	986	1066	2521	2625	1554	1563	967	1063
GUNNISON										
Non-Farm	581	409	244	234	310	255	258	212	52	43
Farm	128	206	113	127	408	319	71	35	337	276
Total	709	615	357	361	718	574	329	247	389	319
MONTROSE										
Non-Farm	2158	1976	1068	1063	1172	1180	805	806	367	374
Farm	736	680	357	406	612	462	477	361	135	101
Total	2894	2656	1425	1469	1784	1642	1282	1167	502	475
OURAY										
Non-Farm	281	238	172	173	193	197	151	124	42	73
Farm	79	65	21	34	95	77	71	69	24	8
Total	360	303	193	207	288	274	222	193	66	81
SAN MIGUEL										
Non-Farm	443	310	184	175	248	193	169	130	79	63
Farm	108	81	55	46	59	40	45	28	14	12
Total	551	391	239	221	307	233	214	158	93	75
TOTAL	6711	6079	3200	3324	4998	4838	3601	3328	2017	2013
GRAND TOTAL	12,790		6,524		9,826		6,929		4,030	
PERCENT	43.2		21.8		34.8		23.2		13.5	

* Hinsdale County had 18 people engaged in farming in 1970.

Source: General Social and Economic Characteristics - Colorado 1970 Census

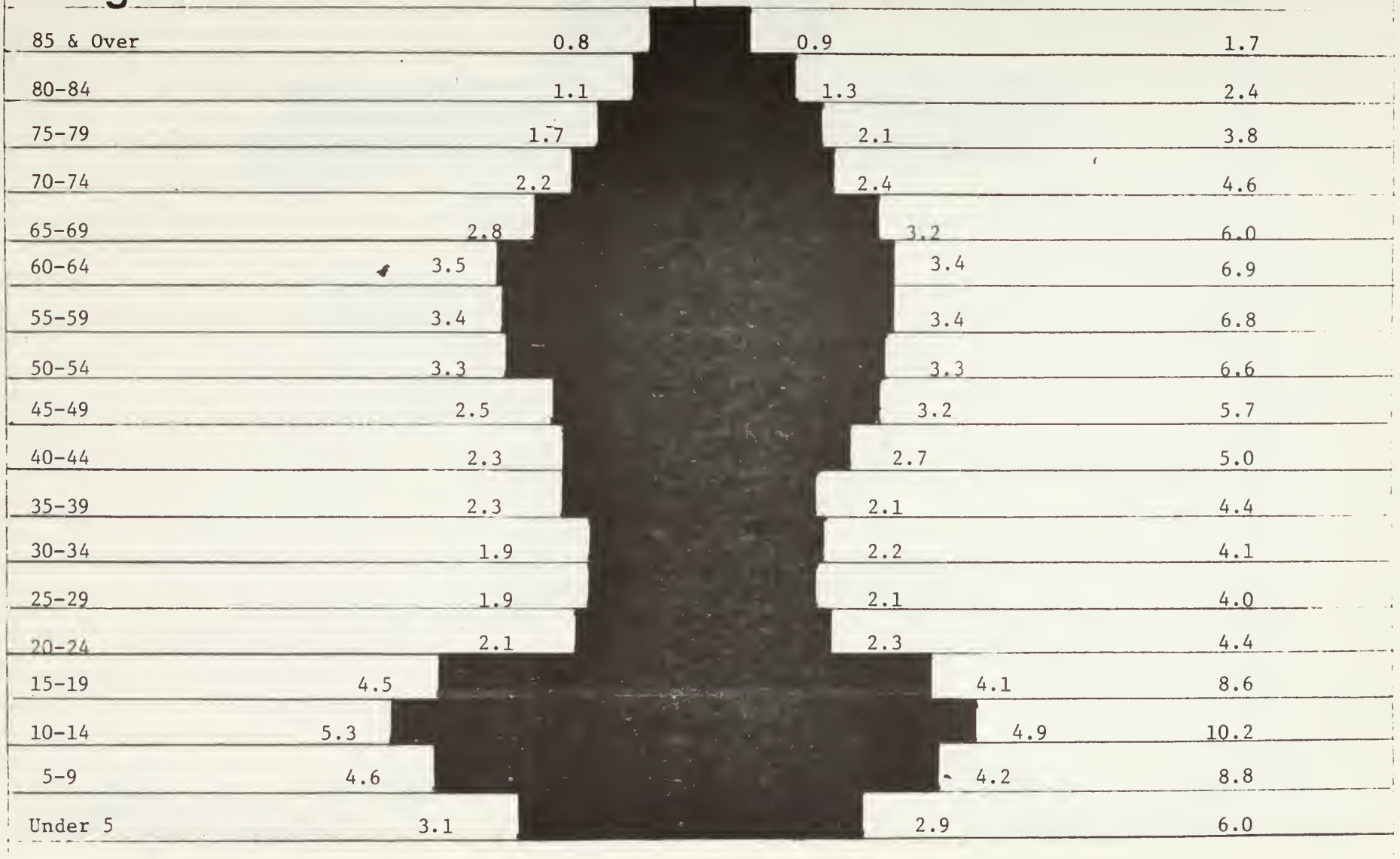
TABLE 9

SUMMARY OF AGE DISTRIBUTION
1970

County	Under Age 18	% Under 18	18-65	% 18-65	Over Age 65	% Over 65	Median Age
Delta	4,749	31	7,714	51	2,823	18	
Gunnison	1,947	26	5,270	70	361	4	
Hinsdale	55	27	120	60	27	13	
Montrose	7,050	38	9,464	52	1,852	10	
Ouray	539	35	834	54	173	11	
San Miguel	768	39			172	8	
Region 10	15,108	34	24,411	54	5,408	12	
State	774,011	35	1,245,357	57	187,891	8	
11 Western States	11,547,983	34	19,144,325	57	3,045,057	9	

Source: BLM Socio-Economic Data. Based on U. S. Census 1970.

DELTA COUNTY AGE DISTRIBUTION

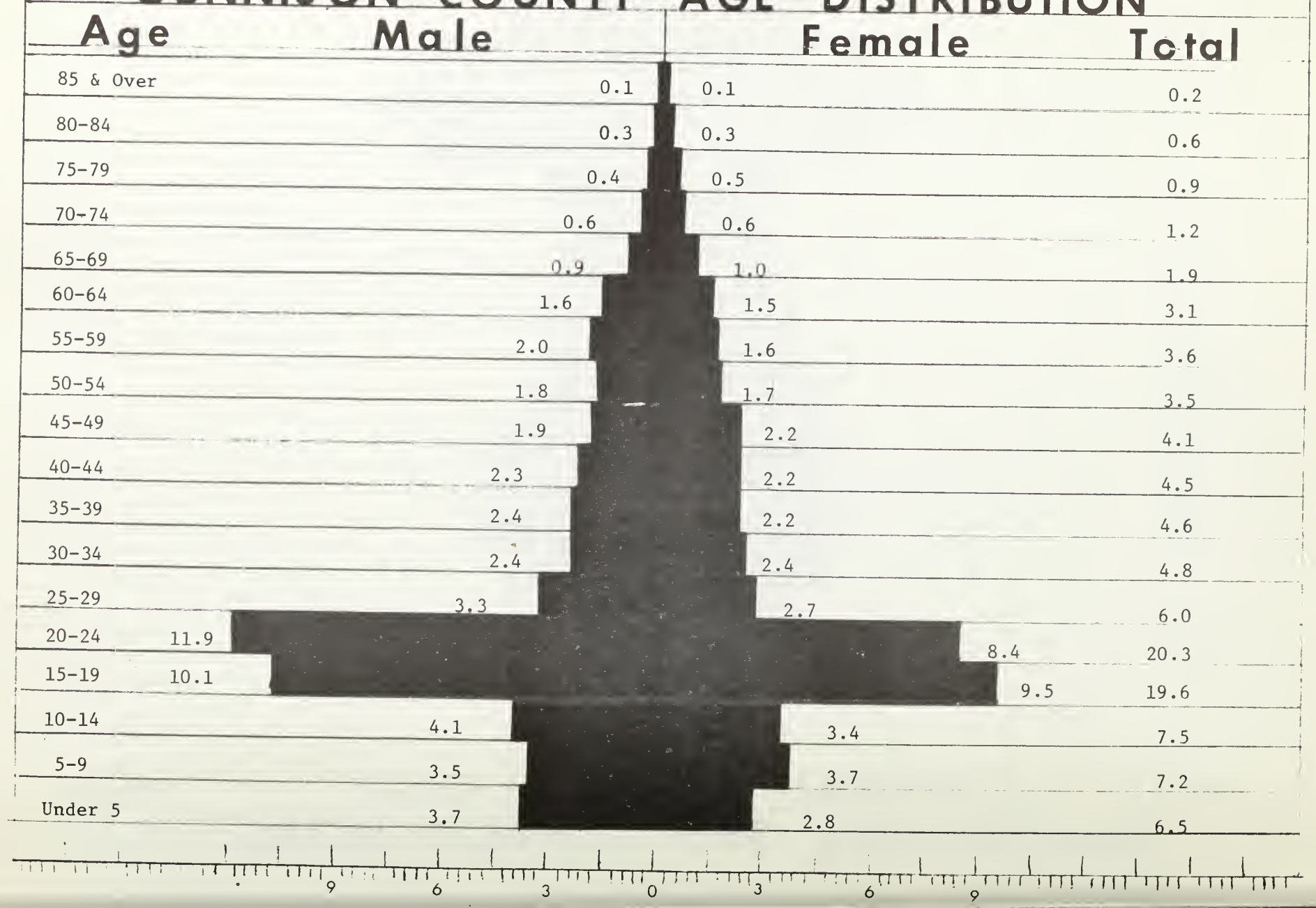


Age	Male %	Female %	Total %
85 & Over	0.8	0.9	1.7
80-84	1.1	1.3	2.4
75-79	1.7	2.1	3.8
70-74	2.2	2.4	4.6
65-69	2.8	3.2	6.0
60-64	3.5	3.4	6.9
55-59	3.4	3.4	6.8
50-54	3.3	3.3	6.6
45-49	2.5	3.2	5.7
40-44	2.3	2.7	5.0
35-39	2.3	2.1	4.4
30-34	1.9	2.2	4.1
25-29	1.9	2.1	4.0
20-24	2.1	2.3	4.4
15-19	4.5	4.1	8.6
10-14	5.3	4.9	10.2
5-9	4.6	4.2	8.8
Under 5	3.1	2.9	6.0

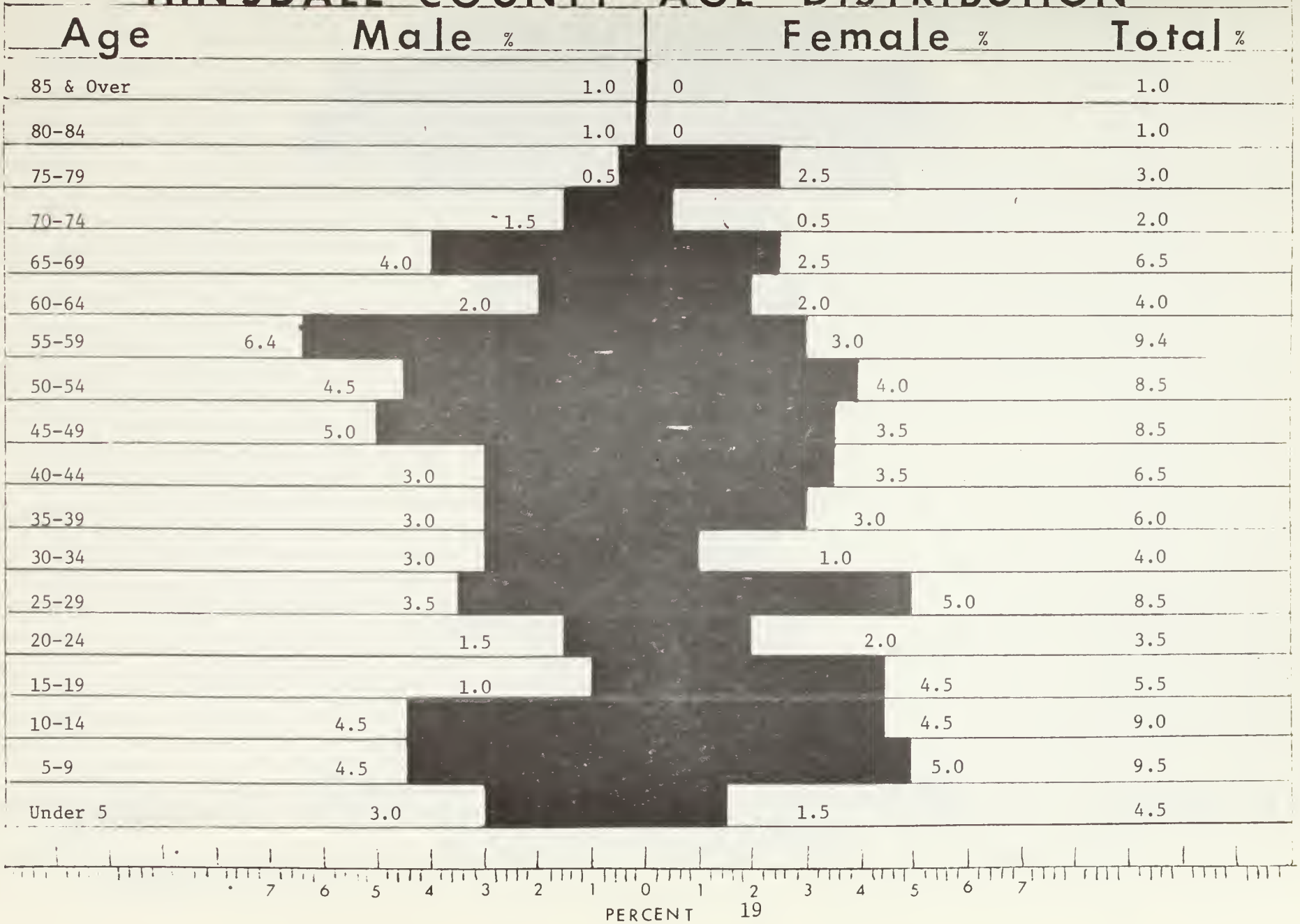
7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

PERCENT

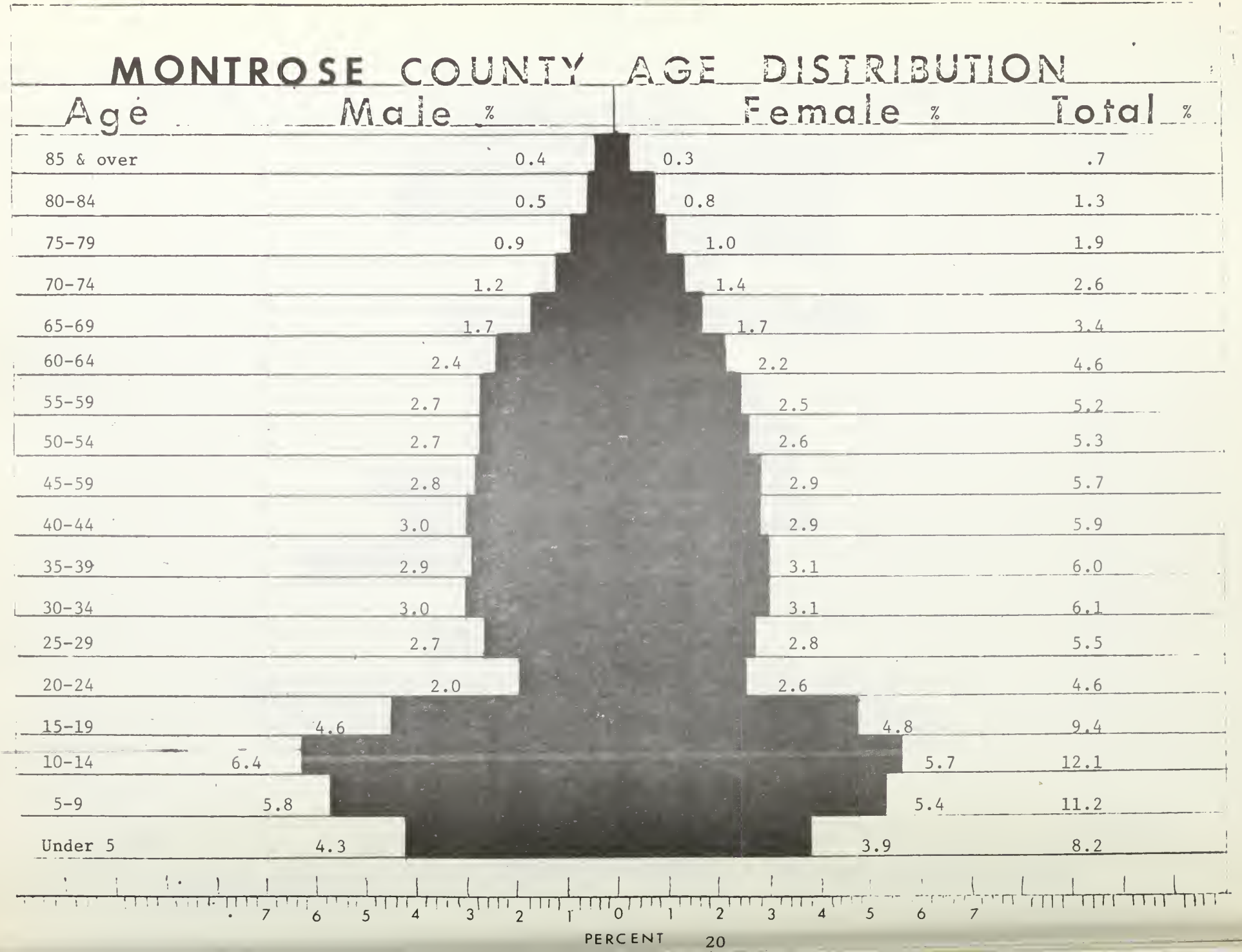
GUNNISON COUNTY AGE DISTRIBUTION



HINSDALE COUNTY AGE DISTRIBUTION



MONTROSE COUNTY AGE DISTRIBUTION

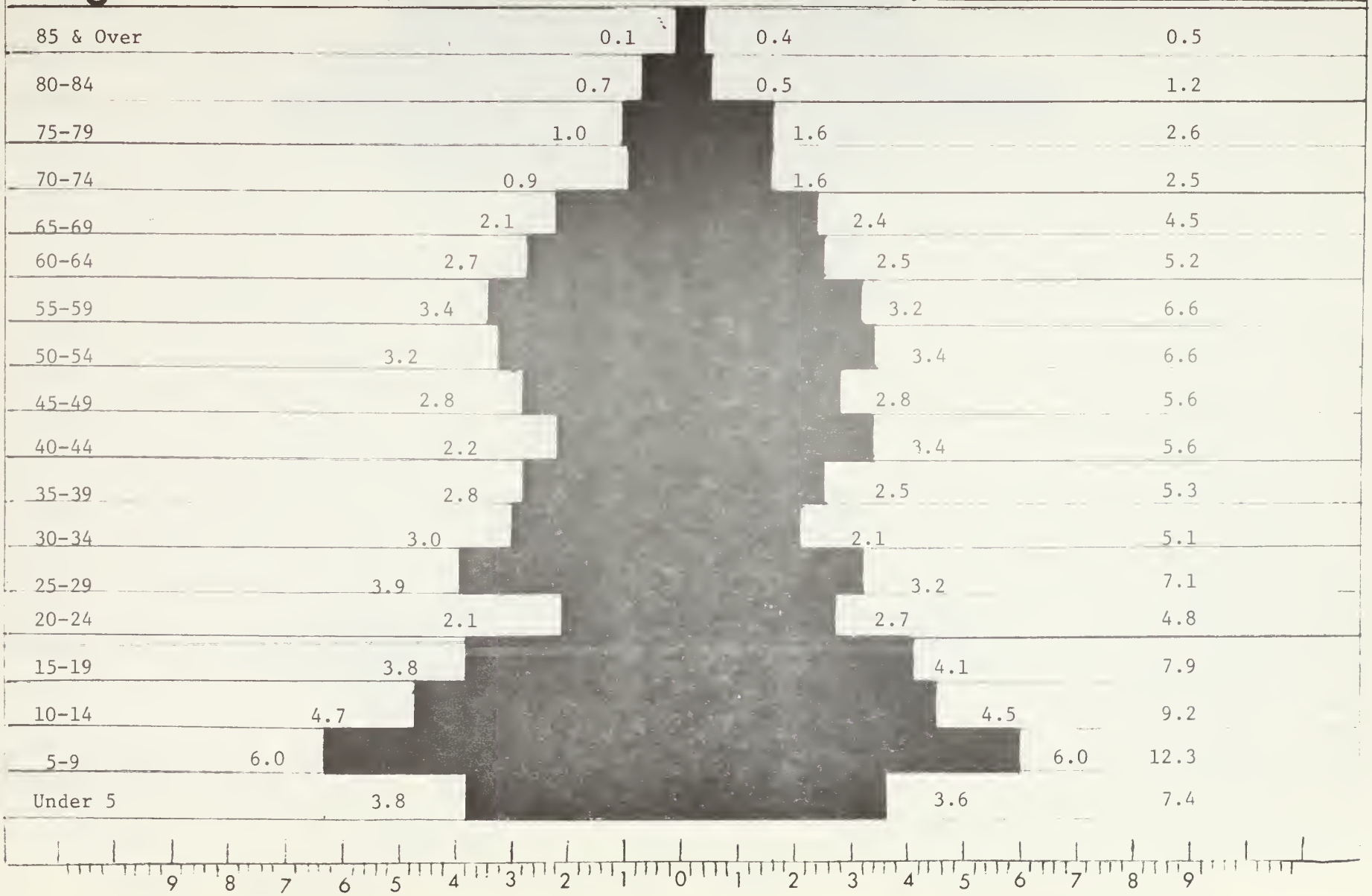


Age	Male %	Female %	Total %
85 & over	0.4	0.3	.7
80–84	0.5	0.8	1.3
75–79	0.9	1.0	1.9
70–74	1.2	1.4	2.6
65–69	1.7	1.7	3.4
60–64	2.4	2.2	4.6
55–59	2.7	2.5	5.2
50–54	2.7	2.6	5.3
45–59	2.8	2.9	5.7
40–44	3.0	2.9	5.9
35–39	2.9	3.1	6.0
30–34	3.0	3.1	6.1
25–29	2.7	2.8	5.5
20–24	2.0	2.6	4.6
15–19	4.6	4.8	9.4
10–14	6.4	5.7	12.1
5–9	5.8	5.4	11.2
Under 5	4.3	3.9	8.2

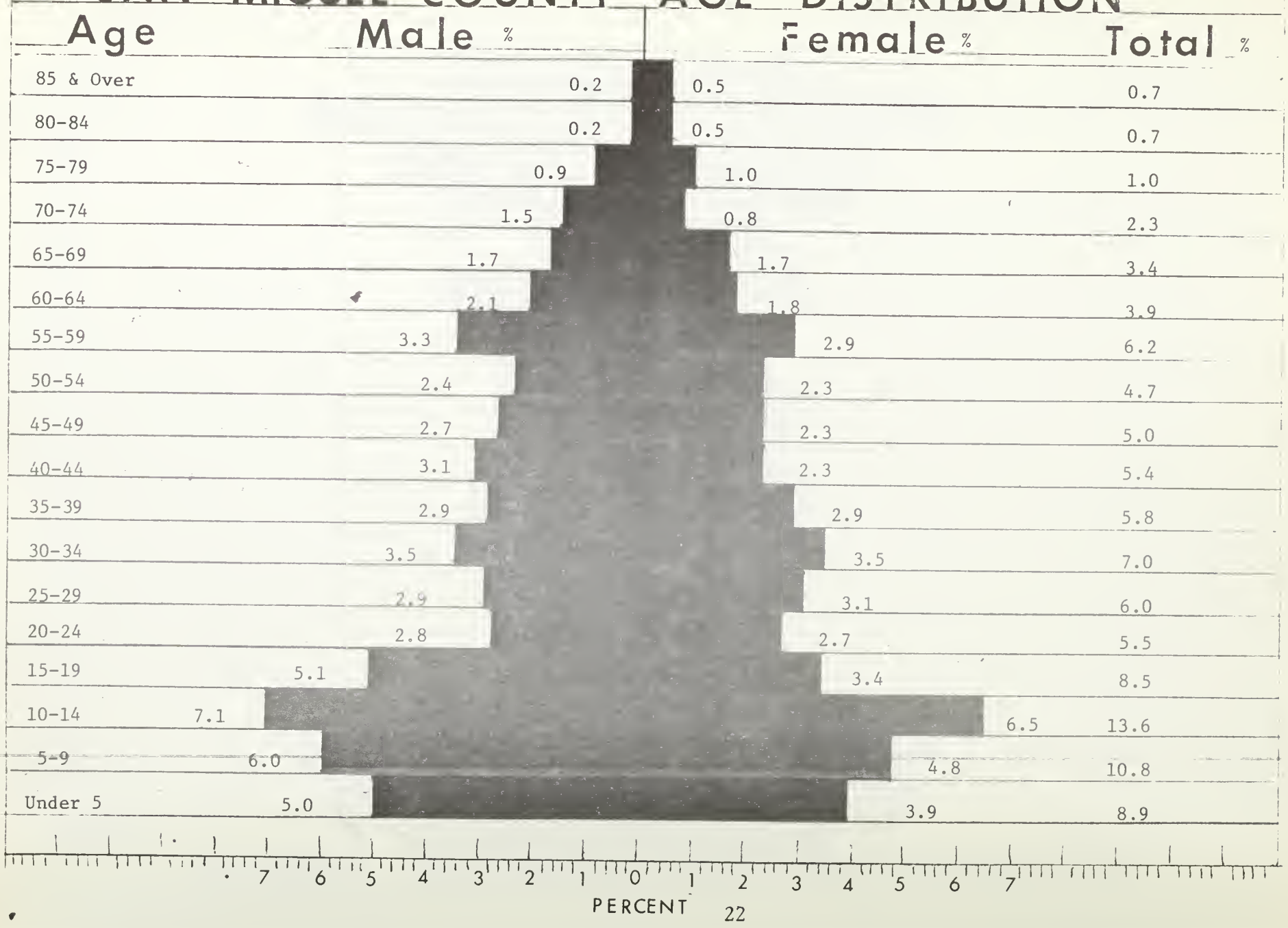
7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

PERCENT

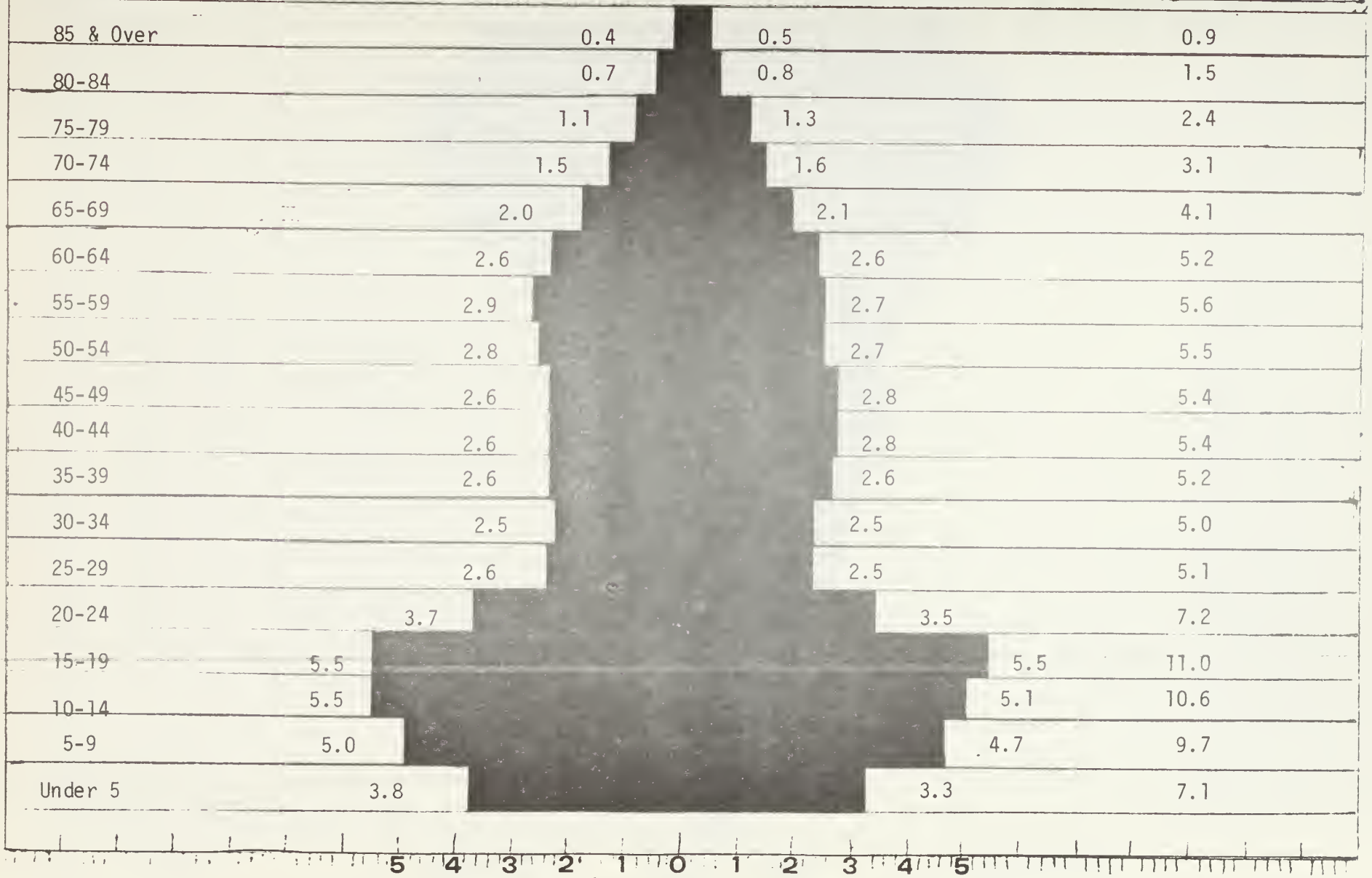
OURAY COUNTY AGE DISTRIBUTION

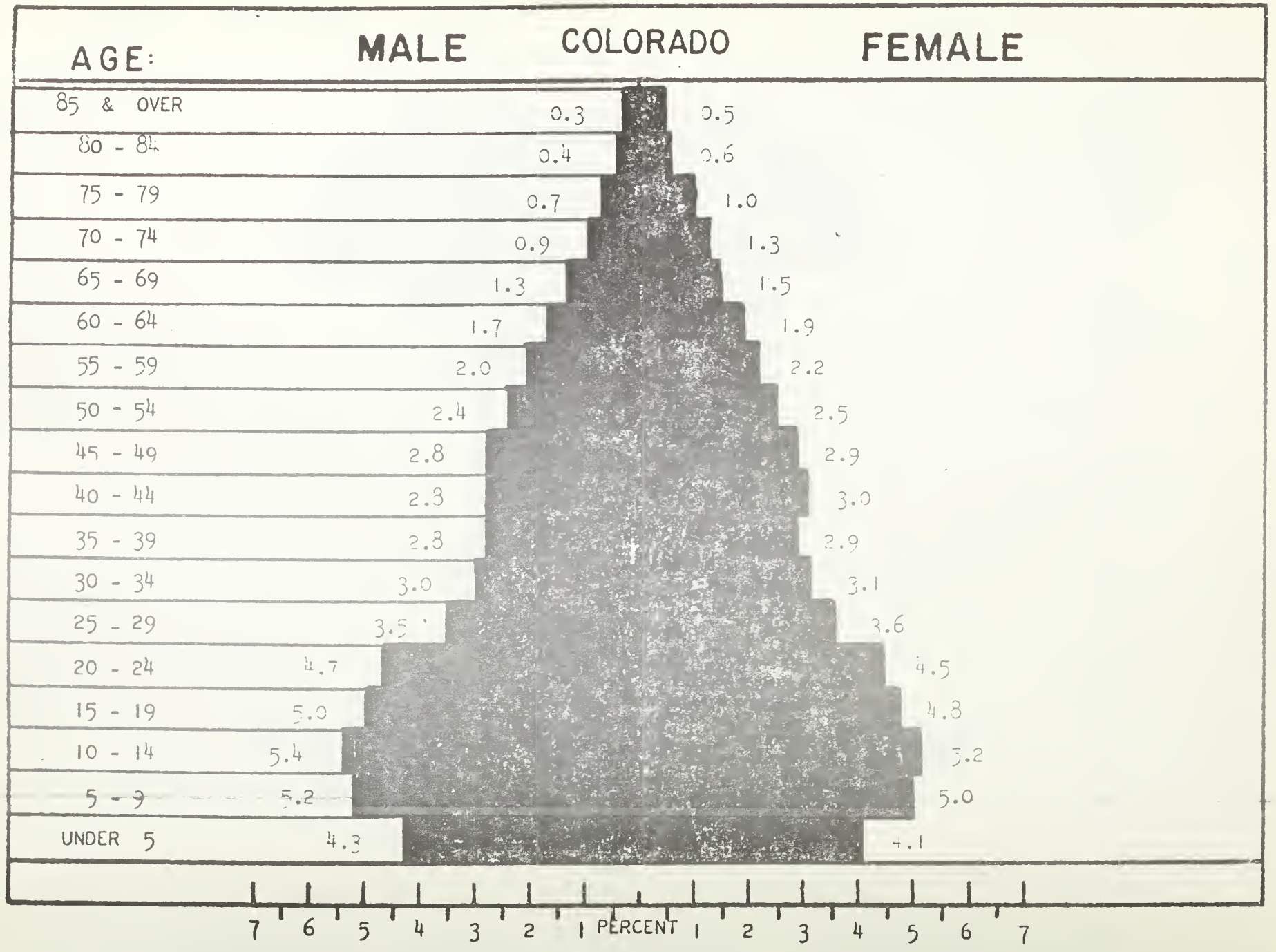


SAN MIGUEL COUNTY AGE DISTRIBUTION



REGION TEN AGE DISTRIBUTION




AGE:
MALE
COLORADO
FEMALE
85 & OVER
80 - 84
75 - 79
70 - 74
65 - 69
60 - 64
55 - 59
50 - 54
45 - 49
40 - 44
35 - 39
30 - 34
25 - 29
20 - 24
15 - 19
10 - 14
5 - 9
UNDER 5
0.3
0.4
0.7
0.9
1.3
1.7
2.0
2.4
2.8
2.3
2.8
3.0
3.5
4.7
5.0
5.4
5.2
4.3
0.5
0.6
1.0
1.3
1.5
1.9
2.2
2.5
2.9
3.0
2.9
3.1
3.6
4.5
4.8
5.2
5.0
4.1
7 6 5 4 3 2 1 PERCENT 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Ethnic Composition

In 1970, approximately 10 percent of the region's population was Spanish surnamed. The largest concentration of Spanish surnamed individuals is in the Delta-Montrose area. There is no other numerous ethnic group in the area. However, during the summer approximately 422 migrants (mostly Navajo Indian and Chicano) establish temporary homes in Delta and Montrose Counties. Table 10 gives the complete breakdown of ethnic groups in the region.

TABLE 10

POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP 1970

	Total Census	White	Estimated Spanish Surname	Black	Indian	Others
DELTA						
Number	15,286	15,121	1,711	21	35	109
Percent	100.0*	98.9	11.3	0.1	0.2	0.7
GUNNISON						
Number	7,578	7,490	251	24	15	49
Percent	100.0	98.8	3.4	0.3	0.2	0.7
HINSDALE						
Number	202	202	0	0	0	0
Percent	100.0	100.0				
MONTROSE						
Number	18,366	17,952	2,205	15	288	111
Percent	100.0	97.7	12.3	0.1	1.6	0.6
OURAY						
Number	1,546	1,542	112	0	2	2
Percent	100.0	99.7	7.3	0	0.1	0.1
SAN MIGUEL						
Number	1,949	1,816	190	1	132	0
Percent	100.0	93.2	10.5	-	6.8	0
REGION 10						
Number	44,927	44,123	4,469	61	472	271
Percent	100.0	98.2	10.1	0.1	1.0	0.6
COLORADO						
Number	2,207,259	2,112,352	286,467	66,411	8,836	19,660
Percent	100.0	95.7	13.6	3.0	0.4	0.9

*Percent does not add up to 100 because Estimated Spanish Surname is included in the White Population Statistic. Estimated Spanish Surname percent is the percentage of the White population.

Source: Areawide Comprehensive Health Plan, Big Country Comprehensive Health Planning Council, Inc., 1975.

INCOME

The factor of income is an important indicator of human well-being in our society. Income is the basic means by which such necessities as food, clothing, and shelter are procured. If a family's income is insufficient to meet the fundamental necessities, the result is often seen in such visible evidence as poor housing conditions.

Tables 11 and 12 portray the Black Canyon Region as being a relatively low income area. In 1974, the average mean family income in the region ($8,690) fell considerably below that of the state as a whole ($12,330). Every county except Hinsdale was below the state average. A look at Table 11 shows that since 1970 each county has maintained the same relative position in the region, as far as median family income (M.F.I.) is concerned. From highest M.F.I. to lowest M.F.I., this order has been Hinsdale County ($12,330 in 1974), Gunnison County ($9,530 in 1974), Montrose County ($9,350 in 1974), Ouray County ($9,200 in 1974), San Miguel County ($9,050 in 1974), and Delta County ($7,550 in 1974).

The per capita income pattern roughly parallels that of median family income. In 1970, only Hinsdale County showed a per capita income in excess of the state's $3,118. The regional average was $2,382. The county breakdown from highest to lowest shows Hinsdale County with a per capita income of $4,908; Gunnison County with a per capita income of $2,559; Ouray County with a per capita income of $2,395; Montrose County with a per capita income of $2,375; San Miguel County with a per capita income of $2,336; and Delta County with a per capita income of $2,224.

In Table 12, further evidence is displayed indicating the relatively low income status of the region. Most indicative is the percentage of families below the poverty level. The region as a whole had 15.9% of the families in 1974 fall into this category. Only 9.1% of all families in Colorado had incomes falling below the poverty level. Delta County has the largest percentage (19.4%) of its families in this category. Hinsdale County was not recorded as having any families in this category.

Table 13 was included in this section to portray the major economic sectors on which incomes are dependent. The largest earnings by economic sector in 1970 were local, county, State and Federal government ($18,637,000), agriculture ($13,844,000), wholesale and retail ($12,680,000), mining ($10,276,000), and services ($9,938,000). The other economic sectors in order of total earnings are contract construction, manufacturing, public utilities, finance-insurance-real estate, and transportation-communication. The total earnings of all economic sectors in the region came to $86,184,000. Those earnings which are export related or import related are also shown in the table.

TABLE 11

FAMILY & PER CAPITA INCOME

	Median Family Incomes By County *				Per Capita Income **		
County	1960	1970	1973	1974	1960	1970	% Change
Delta	$3,623	$5,943	$7,240	$7,550	$1,282	$2,224	73%
Gunnison	5,014	7,504	9,140	9,530	1,643	2,559	55%
Hinsdale	---	18,611	22,670	23,640	---	4,908	
Montrose	4,451	7,362	8,970	9,350	1,312	2,375	81%
Ouray	4,133	7,245	8,820	9,200	1,874	2,395	27%
San Miguel	4,990	7,127	8,680	9,050	1,698	2,336	37%
Region 10				$8,690	$1,383	$2,382	72%
Colorado	$5,663	$9,555	$9,210	$12,330	$1,855	$3,118	65%

* From Big Country Comprehensive Health Planning Council, Inc., 1975.

**From BLM Socio-Economic Data.

TABLE 12

INCOME DISTRIBUTION, 1974

INCOME GROUP	COUNTIES						REGION	STATE
	Delta	Gunnison	Hinsdale	Montrose	Ouray	San Miguel		
Less than $3,000	14.2%	8.4%	3.8%	9.7%	8.0%	8.5%	10.5%	6.6%
$3,000-$4,999	17.4%	9.3%	2.5%	12.0%	6.1%	9.1%	13.5%	5.2%
$5,000-$7,999	21.7%	22.1%	4.2%	19.0%	20.1%	21.3%	20.9%	14.0%
$8,000-$9,999	12.2%	12.8%	16.0%	13.5%	22.8%	21.5%	13.7%	11.2%
$10,000 & Over	34.5%	47.4%	73.5%	45.8%	43.1%	39.6%	41.4%	63.0%
Families Below Poverty Level	19.4%	10.7%	---	15.5%	11.4%	11.3%	15.9%	9.1%

Source: Colorado Dept. of Health, Records & Statistics Section, Demographic Profile: Colorado Planning and Management District 10, 1975.

TABLE 13

REGION 10 MAJOR ECONOMIC SECTORS

INDUSTRY	EARNINGS ($1,000)	PERCENT OF ALL EARNINGS
Agriculture		16%
Livestock	6,285	
Other Agriculture	7,559	
Mining		12%
Metal	8,834	
Fossil Fuels	876	
Quarrying	566	
Contract Construction	6,638	8%
Manufacturing		6%
Food & Kindred Products	1,479	
Lumber & Wood Products	2,316	
Other Manufacturing	1,579	
Transportation & Communication	2,323	3%
Public Utilities	3,844	4%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	12,680	15%
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	2,630	3%
Services	9,938	11%
Recreation		
Government		22%
Federal	5,381	
State & Local	13,256	

Source: BLM Social and Economic Data System, based on U.S. Census, 1970

RESOURCE INDUSTRIES ANALYSIS

Regional Earnings by Major Economic Sector

Industry earnings measure the total amount of wages and salaries, other labor income (via commissions), and net income of self-employed persons. Property income (such as interests and dividends) and transfer payments (such as social security and welfare) are not included.

Table 14 lists the earnings of each major economic sector in the Black Canyon Region in 1970. As was previously pointed out when examining income (see Table 13), the biggest earnings were found in the economic sectors of government, agriculture, wholesale and retail trade, mining, and services. Figures for the recreation industry were not available. The total earnings from all sectors came to $86,184,000.

Out of this total, $29,536,000 of the earnings for the region were export related earnings and $21,394,000 of the earnings for the region were import related earnings. Since exports exceeded imports by $8,142,000, the region's economy may be viewed as a net exporter of goods and services. As a result, the total amount of income coming into the region from outside the region was greater than the total amount of income leaving the region. As seen in Table 14, the largest exporting industries were agriculture, mining, the Federal government, and services. The manufacturing and transportation-communication industries were the only ones to show import related earnings. That manufacturing accounts for most of the import related earnings seems natural since the region is overwhelmingly a rural, non-industrial area.

Also shown in Table 14 is the industry income multiplier for each economic sector. The industry income multiplier indicates how much income is stimulated into the economy of the region by each economic sector above and beyond the initial income produced by each sector. For example, the industry income multiplier for metal mining is 1.617. The primary effect of metal mining (1.0) represents the initial amount of money added to the region's economy as a result of earnings within the metal mining industry itself. The secondary effect of metal mining (.617) represents the additional income stimulated into the other sectors of the region's economy from each dollar of income generated in the metal mining industry itself. Thus, for every $10,000 generated within the metal mining industry, another $6,170 will be created elsewhere in the economy.

The multiplier of .692 shown under the region summary reflects the expansionary effect of a new dollar added to the local economy. For example, a tourist to the area purchases numerous postcards for a total cost of one dollar. The expansionary effect of this dollar yields an additional 69.2 cents for the region's economy.

TABLE 14

MAJOR ECONOMIC SECTOR EARNINGS
IN BLACK CANYON REGION, 1970

INDUSTRY	Earnings ($1,000)	Export Related Earnings	Import Related Earnings	Industry Income Multiplier
AGRICULTURE				
Livestock	6,285	4,426		1.487
Other Agr.	7,559	4,032		1.369
MINING				
Metal	8,834	7,871		1.617
Fossil Fuels	876	405		1.320
Quarrying	566	414		1.506
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	6,638	1,142		1.119
MANUFACTURING				
Food & Kindred	1,479		1,465	1.017
Lumber & Wood	2,316	1,312		1.392
Other	1,579		16,368	1.019
TRANSPORTATION & COMMUNICATION	2,323		2,123	1.028
PUBLIC UTILITIES	3,844	1,754		1.316
WHOLESALE & RETAIL	12,680	726		1.040
FINANCE, INS., & REAL ESTATE	2,630			1.000
SERVICES	9,938	2,073		1.144
RECREATION				
GOVERNMENT				
Federal	5,381	5,381		1.692
State & Local	13,256			1.000
TOTAL	86,184	29,536	21,394	.692

Source: BLM Socio-Economic Data

Both the total earnings and the industry income multiplier are only partial pictures of the strength of each economic sector. Taken together, however, they give a good idea of which sectors are strongest. In comparing these two factors for the various sectors in the region, the strongest economic sectors appear to be mining, agriculture, and the Federal government.

Major Manufacturing Firms

Table 15 is a listing of information concerning major manufacturing firms in the Black Canyon Region. The information comes from the Directory of Colorado Manufacturers published by the Business Research Division of the University of Colorado. A brief explanation describing how to interpret the directory prefaces the actual data.

The information for the directory comes directly from the firms listed, responsible local sources, and the Colorado Division of Commerce and Development. According to the directory, Delta County has the largest number of major manufacturing firms (32), followed by Montrose (29), Gunnison (15), San Miguel (4), and Ouray and Hinsdale (1 each).

Development and Civic Organizations

There are about sixteen formal organizations working in the Black Canyon Region in order to promote business and industry. Some of these organizations may provide land at cost to new industries and in other ways seek to make their area attractive for development. These organizations are listed in Tables 16a & b.

TABLE 15

THE DIRECTORY OF COLORADO MANUFACTURERS*

HOW TO USE THE DIRECTORY

The format for each listing is as follows:

Company name
Address, Zip code, Telephone number
Main office and address, if applicable
Form of organization, Year of Establishment,
Distribution area, Employment range
Senior official's name and title
Top marketing official's name and title
Parent company and address, if a subsidiary
SIC code(s) and product description(s)

Abbreviations:

Corporation	Corp
Partnership	Part
Sole Proprietorship	S Prop
Estate	Estate
Cooperative	Coop
Division	Div
Subsidiary	Subsid
Local	Loc
County	Cnty
District	Dist
State	St
Regional	Reg
National	Nat
International	Intl

N E C

In the geographical and product sections, the abbreviation "N E C" refers to "Not Elsewhere Classified."

*Source: The Directory of Colorado Manufacturers, 1974-1975, Business Research Division, College of Business Administration, University of Colorado.

TABLE 15

THE DIRECTORY OF COLORADO MANUFACTURERS
(Cont.)

DELTA COUNTY

Austin

- Roberts Laboratories
  P. O. Box 268 81416 835-3913
  Part Est. 1940 Reg 0 to 9
  Perry Walden, Owner
  2844 Toilet Preparations

- U-Need-Us Fertilizer Co.
  Box 26 81410 835-3502
  S Prop Est. 1965 Ntl 0 to 9
  L. Hicks
  2875 Fertilizers, mixing only

Bowie

Majnik, Henry
81412 527-3516
0 to 9
2421 Sawmills & Planing Mills, General

Cedaredge

- Bryson Lumber Co.
  South of Cedaredge 81413 856-3720
  Corp Est. 1961 St 0 to 9
  W. Bryson, Gen. Mgr.
  2421 Sawmills & Planing Mills, General

- Cedaredge Locker
  Box 128 81413 856-6255
  S Prop Est. 1964 Dist 0 to 9
  R. L. Casselberry, Owner
  2011 Meat Packing Plants

TABLE 15

THE DIRECTORY OF COLORADO MANUFACTURERS
(Cont.)

- Cedaredge Rubber Co.
  P. O. Box 458 81413 856-3901
  Corp Est. 1973 Ntl 0 to 9
  L. E. Brewer, Jr. Mgr
  2891 Adhesives and Sealants

- Reliable Machinists, Inc.
  P. O. Box 486 81413 856-3382
  Corp Est. 1958 Intl 0 to 9
  O. Gramlick Pres
  3728 Aircraft equipment, NEC
  3599 Machinery, expert electrical, NEC

Delta

- Agricultural Service Co.
  521 Bridge 81416 874-3639
  Corp Est. 1951 Dist 0 to 9
  C. Smith Pres
  J. Bigham Mgr
  2875 Fertilizers, Mixing Only
  2879 Agricultural Chemicals, NEC
  3449 Miscellaneous Metal Work

- Ball Brothers Research Corp.
  538 Main St. 81416 874-7511
  Boulder Industrial Park, Boulder, CO
  Corp Est. 1973 Ntl 20 to 49
  R. C. Mercure, Jr. Pres
  Ball Corporation, Muncie, Indiana
  3679 Electronic Components, NEC

- Bramco Manufacturing Co.
  101 Meeker 81416 874-4547
  S Prop Est. 1968 Ntl 0 to 9
  Kenneth Myers Owners
  3714 Motor vehicle parts & accessories

TABLE 15

THE DIRECTORY OF COLORADO MANUFACTURERS
(Cont.)

- Burkey Lumber Co.
  East of Delta, P.O. Box 668 81416 874-4475
  20 to 49
  2421 Sawmills and Planing Mills, General

- Callaway Packing, Inc.
  663 W. 4th St. 81416 874-9743
  Corp Est. 1959 Dist 20 to 49
  O. L. Callaway Gen Mgr
  E. E. Goldsworthy
  2011 Meat Packing Plants
  2013 Sausages and Other Prepared Meats

- Delta Coca-Cola Pottling Works
  205 W. Third 81416 874-3318
  Corp Est. 1923 Dist 0 to 9
  C. E. Gallup Pres
  2086 Bottled and Canned Soft Drinks

- Delta County Independent
  353 Main St. 81416 874-4421
  Corp Est. 1882 Cnty 10 to 19
  Mary Lou Stein Secy
  Daily Sentinel, Grand Junction, CO
  2751 Commercial Printing, Letterpress
  2752 Commercial Printing, Lithographic

- Delta Elevator, Inc.
  West 5th St. 81416 874-4812
  Corp Est. 1965 Dist 0 to 9
  W. N. Castle Gen Mgr
  Montrose Elevator, Box 266, Montrose, CO
  2048 Prepared Feeds, NEC

- Delta Sand & Gravel
  Highway 92 East 81416
  Corp Cnty 10 to 19
  J. R. Starnern Mgr
  3273 Ready-Mixed Concrete
  3272 Concrete Products, NEC

TABLE 15

THE DIRECTORY OF COLORADO MANUFACTURERS
(Cont.)

- Doughty Steel & Machine Works
  East of Delta P. O. Box 690 81416 874-4557
  20 to 49
  3499 Fabricated Metal Products, NEC

- Hays Leathers
  952 Main 81416 874-4557
  Part Est. 1950 Reg 0 to 9
  D. Hays Owner
  3172 Personal Leather Goods, NEC

- Heinz, Mike R., Logging Contractor
  P. O. Box 592 81416 874-9238
  S Prop Est. 1963 10 to 19
  M. R. Heinz Owner
  2411 Logging Camps & Logging Contractors

- Holly Sugar Corp.
  1st and Silver 81416 874-9741
  Corp Est. 1905 Ntl 100 to 249
  J. Bunker Pres
  2063 Beet Sugar

- Jones Lumber Co.
  P. O. Box 451 81416 874-3637
  S Prop Est. 1948 Reg 20 to 49
  D. E. Jones Owner
  W. Wise Mgr
  2421 Sawmills & Planing Mills, General
  2411 Logging Camps & Logging Contractors

- Mack, John W., CC
  5th & Columbia St. 81416 874-9339
  S Prop Est. 1919 County 0 to 9
  Everett F. Stephen Owner
  2048 Prepared Feeds, NEC

TABLE 15

THE DIRECTORY OF COLORADO MANUFACTURERS
(Cont.)

- Meadow Gold Dairy Products
  124 W. 4th 81416 874-4471
  0 to 9
  D. G. Sampson Mgr
  2021 Ice Cream & Frozen Desserts

- Mount Sopris Instrument Co.
  P. O. Box 449 81416 874-4852
  Corp Est. 1951 Intl 0 to 9
  F. E. Fowler Pres
  3811 Engineering & Scientific Instruments

- Skyland Food Corp.
  West 9th St. 81416 874-4436
  Corp Est. 1943 Reg 100 to 249
  M. E. Simpson Gen Mgr
  2033 Canned Fruits & Vegetables
  2037 Frozen Fruits & Vegetables

- Speas Co.
  801 Silver 81416 874-3019
  Corp Est. 1954 Reg 0 to 9
  W. Franklin Gen Mgr
  2099 Food Preparations, NEC

- Western Tanning Co.
  P. O. Box 411 81416 874-4509
  S Prop Est. 1958 Ntl 10 to 19
  J. Mowbray Owner
  3111 Leather Tanning & Finishing

Eckert

- Surface Creek Creamery Assn.
  P. O. Box 27 81418 835-3515
  Coop Est. 1930 Dist 10 to 19
  Harry Hulteen Mgr
  2021 Creamery Butter

TABLE 15

THE DIRECTORY OF COLORADO MANUFACTURERS
(Cont.)

Hotchkiss

- North Fork Concrete Products
  Midway 81419 527-3659
  S Prop Est. 1970 Cnty 0 to 9
  A. Burkhard Owner
  3273 Ready-Mixed Concrete

- North Fork Herald-Chronicle
  Chronicle Bridge 81419 872-3303
  Corp Est. 1905 Loc 0 to 9
  Linda Bramlett Editor
  Daily Sentinel, Grand Junction, CO
  2711 Newspapers

Paonia

- Paonian, The
  231 Grand Ave. 81428 527-3202
  S Prop Est. 1904 Cnty 0 to 9
  D. A. Hubbard Publr
  2711 Newspapers

- Valley View Dairy
  P. O. Box 626 81428 527-4153
  S Prop Est. 1948 Cnty 0 to 9
  K. Jacobson Owner
  2026 Fluid Milk

GUNNISON COUNTY

Crested Butte

- Cole's Crafts, Inc.
  S. of Crested Butte 81224 349-5596
  Reg 0 to 9
  J. Cole Owner
  2499 Wood Products, NEC

TABLE 15

THE DIRECTORY OF COLORADO MANUFACTURERS
(Cont.)

Gunnison

- A.S.J. Co., Inc.
  P. O. Box 699 81230 641-2705
  Corp Est. 1971 Ntl 0 to 9
  Jim Estes Pres
  3079 Miscellaneous Plastic Products
  3272 Concrete Products, NEC
  3443 Fabricated Plate Work (Boiler Shops)

- B & B Printers & Lithographers
  221 N. Main 81230 641-2672
  S Prop Est. 1967 Ntl 0 to 9
  Fred Budy Owner
  2752 Commercial Printing, Lithographic

- Building Logs, Inc.
  P. O. Box 300 81230 641-1844
  Corp Est. 1948 Reg 0 to 9
  R. D. Garrett Pres
  2452 Prefabricated Wood Buildings

- Dona Designer Quilts, Inc.
  144 N. Main St. 81230 641-2698
  Corp Est. 1973 Ntl 10 to 19
  Thomas P. Leach Pres
  2392 House Furnishings, NEC

- Finest Custom Rifles
  500 E. Georgia Ave. 81230 641-0025
  S. Prop Est. 1944 Intl 0 to 9
  K. Stegall
  3484 Small Arms

- Four Bar & Tool Die
  111 S. Taylor 81230 641-0049
  S Prop Est. 1973 St 0 to 9
  Ronald C. Bathje Owner
  3544 Special Dies, Tools, Jigs & Fixtures
  3599 Machinery, Except Electrical, NEC

TABLE 15

THE DIRECTORY OF COLORADO MANUFACTURERS
(Cont.)

- Gunnison County Globe
  220 Spencer 81230 641-0244
  S Prop Est. 1958 Ntl 0 to 9
  William King Publr
  Bill King Assoc., Golden, CO
  2711 Newspapers
  3953 Marking Devices

- Gunnison Creamery
  302 W. Tomichi 81230 641-1757
  S Prop Est. 1951 Cnty 0 to 9
  T. M. Kelley Owner
  2024 Ice Cream & Frozen Desserts
  2026 Fluid Milk

- Gunnison Newspapers, Inc.
  218 N. Wisconsin St. 81230 641-1414
  Corp Est. 1880 Dist 10 to 19
  W. D. Foster Pres
  2711 Newspapers
  2752 Commercial Printing, Lithographic

- Gunnison Ready-Mix
  515 S. Boulevard 81230 641-0951
  Corp Est. 1956 Cnty 0 to 9
  F. Glass Owner
  3273 Ready-Mixed Concrete

- Hansen Weather-Port Co.
  313 N. Taylor 81230 641-1727
  S Prop Est. 1958 Ntl 0 to 9
  C. H. Hansen Owner
  3448 Prefabricated Metal Buildings
  3949 Sporting & Athletic Goods, NEC

- Hi Country Kitchen - Bakery, Inc.
  300 N. Main 81230 641-1489
  Corp Est. 1972 Loc 0 to 9
  J. D. Brouwer Owner
  2051 Bread, Cake & Related Products

TABLE 15

THE DIRECTORY OF COLORADO MANUFACTURERS
(Cont.)

- Majestic Sun Enterprises, Ltd.
  P. O. Box 141 81230 641-0121
  Corp Est. 1973 Intl 0 to 9
  Ken Dabbs Pres
  3079 Miscellaneous Plastic Products
  3993 Signs and Advertising Displays

Pitkin

- Lavato, S.

  81241
  0 to 9
  2421 Sawmills & Planing Mills, General

HINSDALE COUNTY

Lake City

- Long Pine Sawmill
  P. O. Box 126 81235 944-8661
  S Prop Est. 1946 Cnty 0 to 9
  J. F. Swank Owner
  2421 Sawmills & Planing Mills, General

MONTROSE COUNTY

Cimarron

- Ray, Emory, Sawmill
  81220 249-6095
  S Prop Est. 1951 St 10 to 19
  E. Ray Off Mgr
  2421 Sawmills & Planing Mills, General

TABLE 15

THE DIRECTORY OF COLORADO MANUFACTURERS
(Cont.)

Montrose

- Apollo Fiberglass Manufacturing Co.
  200 Apollo Road 81401 249-6343
  Corp Est. 1972 Reg 20 to 49
  William Millard Gen Mgr
  3079 Miscellaneous Plastics Products

- Carr Lumber & Milling Co.
  P. O. Box 516 81401 249-4662
  Part Est. 1955 St 10 to 19
  J. K. Carr Partner
  2431 Millwork
  2499 Wood Products, NEC

- City Market Stores
  1285 Townsend Ave. 81401 249-3405
  Corp Est. 1944 Dist 20 to 49
  M. Sanburg Mgr
  Dillon Companies, Inc., Hutchinson, KS
  2051 Bread, Cake & Related Products

- Colorado Lumber Products
  P. O. Box 1066 81401 249-3439
  Div Est. 1965 Reg 20 to 49
  L. G. Broderick VP
  Michiana Lumber, Edwardsburg, MI
  2421 Sawmills & Planing Mills, General

- Craig Upholserty
  1201 S. 1st 81401 249-4435
  0 to 9
  2391 Curtains & Draperies

- Crescent Hill-Top Creamery, Inc.
  2035 S. 1st 81401 249-4439
  Corp Est. 1959 Dist 0 to 9
  C. K. Cobb Pres
  2024 Ice Cream & Frozen Desserts

TABLE 15

THE DIRECTORY OF COLORADO MANUFACTURERS
(Cont.)

- DaLee Dental Lab.
  P. O. Box 610 81401 249-4312
  A. H. DaLee Owner
  3843 Dental Equipment & Supplies

- Da-Tel Research Co.
  930 N. Park Ave. 81401 249-6129
  Part Est. 1959 Ntl 0 to 9
  Gilbert Mgr
  3662 Radio & TV Communication Equipment
  3651 Radio & TV Receiving Sets

- DeJulio, Bob
  Rt. 3 81401 249-9006
  S Prop Est. 1970 Cnty 0 to 9
  B. DeJulio Owner
  3993 Signs and Advertising Displays

- General Machine Shop Co.
  312 N. 1st St. 81401 249-5316
  Corp Est. 1947 Dist 0 to 9
  J. R. Bertorello Pres
  3591 Machine Shops, Jobbing & Repair

- Independent Lumber Co.
  North of Montrose 81401 249-5316
  Corp Est. 1901 Dist 20 to 49
  J. B. Kurtz Pres
  2421 Sawmills and Planing Mills, General

- Jim's Sheet Metal Shop
  29 N. Willerup Ave. 81401 249-3631
  S. Prop Dist 0 to 9
  J. R. Newberry Owner
  3444 Sheet Metal Work

- K & D Manufacturing Company, Inc.
  P. O. Box 519 81401 249-9511
  Corp Est. 1970 Reg 0 to 9
  J. K. Davis Pres
  3792 Travel Trailers & Campers

TABLE 15

THE DIRECTORY OF COLORADO MANUFACTURERS
(Cont.)

- Montrose Concrete Products Co.
  P. O. Box 846 81401 249-4341
  Corp Est. 1959 Cnty 0 to 9
  E. D. Henderson Pres
  3273 Ready-Mixed Concrete
  3295 Minerals, Ground or Treated

- Montrose Elevator Co.
  P. O. Box 266 81401 249-4963
  Corp Est. 1965 Dist 0 to 9
  W. R. Dolph Mgr
  2047 Dog, Cat, & Other Pet Food
  2048 Prepared Feeds, NEC

- Montrose Lockers
  512 Main 81401 249-9300
  S Prop Est. 1967 Cnty 0 to 9
  F. G. DeVincentis Owner
  2011 Meat Packing Plants

- Montrose Machine Shop
  N. 1st & Grand 81401 249-3993
  Part St 0 to 9
  3591 Machine Shops, Jobbing & Repair
  3599 Transportation Equipment, NEC

- Press Publishing Co.
  535 S. 1st St. 81401 249-3445
  Corp Est. 1908 Reg 0 to 9
  W. P. Allen, Jr. Pres
  2711 Newspapers

- Pryor, John, Sawmill Inc.
  P. O. Box 988 81401 249-3031
  Corp Est. 1929 St 20 to 49
  J. Pryor Pres
  2421 Sawmills & Planing Mills, General

TABLE 15

THE DIRECTORY OF COLORADO MANUFACTURERS
(Cont.)

- Russell Stover Candies, Inc.
  1700 Stover Ave. 81401 249-6681
  Russell Stover Candies, Kansas City, MO
  Corp Est. 1973 Ntl 500 to 999
  Allen W. McKie Plt Mgr
  2065 Confectionery Products

- Schneider's Ready-Mix
  2 Miles S. on Hwy 50 81401 249-3513
  S Prop Est. 1951 Loc 0 to 9
  P. Schneider Owner
  3273 Ready-Mixed Concrete

- Thomas Graphic Arts
  132 N. 1st St. 81401 249-3508
  S. Prop Est. 1958 Reg 0 to 9
  L. Thomas Owner
  2751 Commercial Printing, Letterpress
  2752 Commercial Printing, Lithographic

- Ute Mills, Inc.
  555 N. Townsend 81401 249-9252
  Corp Est. 1962 Dist 0 to 9
  D. Rooks Owner
  2047 Dog, Cat, & Other Pet Foods
  2045 Prepared Feeds, NEC

- Western Trailer Mfg., Inc.
  P. O. Box 1486 81401 249-3582
  Corp Est. 1972 Reg 0 to 9
  Delbert A. Bridges Pres
  3799 Transportation Equipment, NEC

Naturita

- Williams, Inc.
  P. O. Box 376 (Olathe) 81422 865-2295
  Corp Reg 20 to 49
  F. G. Williams Pres
  3273 Ready-Mixed Concrete

TABLE 15

THE DIRECTORY OF COLORADO MANUFACTURERS
(Cont.)

Nucla

- Forum Newspapers
  P. O. Box 8 81424 864-7895
  Corp Est. 1959 Dist 0 to 9
  Bob Sweeney Pres
  2711 Newspapers

Olathe

- Olathe Elevator, Inc.
  P. O. Box 825 81425 864-7895
  Corp Est. 1960 Cnty 0 to 9
  G. Underwood Pres
  2047 Dog, Cat, & Other Pet Foods
  2048 Prepared Feeds, NEC

OURAY COUNTY

Ouray

- Ouray County Plaindealer & Herald
  524 8th Ave. 81427 325-4462
  S Prop Est. 1887 0 to 9
  Joyce Jorgensen Publr
  2711 Newspapers

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY

Norwood

- Norwood Sawmill
  81423 327-4309
  Part Est. 1955 Reg 0 to 9
  F. M. Spar Owner
  2421 Sawmills & Planing Mills, General

TABLE 15

THE DIRECTORY OF COLORADO MANUFACTURERS
(Cont.)

- Royer, Dwight, Jr.
  Summit Ave. 81423 327-4208
  S Prop Est. 1960 Loc 0 to 9
  D. J. Royer Owner
  2491 Wood Preserving

Placerville

- Impson Brothers
  81430 728-3724
  Part Dist 0 to 9
  C. R. Impson Part
  2421 Sawmills & Planing Mills, General

Telluride

- Telluride Times - Jecozi, Inc.
  110 S. Oak St. 81435 728-3941
  Corp Est. 1962 Ntl 0 to 9
  Lewis Newell Publr
  2711 Newspapers

TABLE 16a

COMMUNITY INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OR CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS*

City & County	Name & Address	Telephone
Delta, Delta	Delta County Development Co., Inc. Rt. 1, P. O. Box 144, Delta, 81416	874-4444
Gunnison, Gunnison	Gunnison County Chamber of Commerce 500 East Tomichi, Gunnison, 81230	641-1501
Montrose, Montrose	Montrose Industrial Development Corp., Montrose Chamber of Commerce P. O. Box 1061, Montrose, 81401	249-5515
Naturita, Montrose	Naturita Chamber of Commerce Naturita, 81422	865-2500
Norwood, San Miguel	San Miguel Basin Development Corp. P. O. Box 428, Norwood, 81423	327-4255
Nucla, Montrose	Nucla Chamber of Commerce P. O. Box 578, Nucla, 81424	864-7328
Olathe, Montrose	Olathe Chamber of Commerce P. O. Box 117, Olathe, 81425	323-5730
Ouray, Ouray	Ouray County Chamber of Commerce P. O. Box 145, Ouray, 81427	325-4301
Paonia, Delta	Paonia Chamber of Commerce P. O. Box 66, Paonia, 81428	527-4242
Telluride, San Miguel	Telluride Chamber of Commerce P. O. Box 458, Telluride, 81435	728-3614

*Source: Colorado: A Regional Approach, Colorado Division of Commerce and Development, Community Development Section

Resource Based Industry - Livestock

The remainder of the resource industries analysis will focus on areas of production which are in some way dependent on BLM land and management policies. These areas are range livestock, lumber, mining and recreation.

The three major livestock animals in the region are beef cattle, hogs, and sheep. Approximately 5.7% of the feed for all livestock came from BLM Lands. This figure compares to the State figure of 1.7% of the feed for all livestock coming from BLM Lands. The production value in 1969 totaled $19,992,000 for the entire Black Canyon Region. Of this value, Montrose County accounted for $7,251,000; Delta County accounted for $5,549,000; Gunnison County accounted for $4,206,000; and the remaining three counties accounted for $2,986,000. The most productive livestock per animal proved to be beef cattle which showed a total production value in excess of 75% of the total production value for all livestock animals though involving less than half the total number of animals. (Table 17)

Resource Based Industry - Lumber

A look at Table 18 reveals that BLM timber sales account for 3.2% of all timber sales in the region. This compares with the figure of 1.7% for the State and the figure of 6.1% for the eleven Western States.

The two counties with the largest value and volume stemming from BLM lands were among the top three overall producers in the region. The two counties (Gunnison and Montrose) accounted for 88.8% of all BLM timber sales and 83% of all BLM timber value in the region.

The rank order of county timber values showed Gunnison as the leader with $197,000. In proper order from most valuable to least valuable, there is Hinsdale County with $134,000; Montrose County with $132,000; San Miguel County with $36,000; and Delta County with $22,000.

Resource Based Industry - Mining

Ever since the 1880's, mining has played an important role in the Black Canyon Region. Among the basic industries, mining is still the second largest employer in the region. In 1973, the region accounted for 91% of the State's vanadium production, 77% of the State's copper production, 52% of the State's lead production, 36% of the zinc, 35% of the uranium, 22% of the cadmium, and 15% of the silver.

Table 19 shows the value of all mineral production in the region for the years 1972 and 1974. San Miguel County is the leading mineral producer in the region showing over 50% of the region's mineral valuation. Delta,

TABLE 16b

AREA & STATE-WIDE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Area	Name & Address	Telephone
Black Canyon	District 10 Regional Planning Commission P. O. Box 341, Montrose, 81401	249-9638
Hinsdale County	Hinsdale County Chamber of Commerce P. O. Box 185, Lake City, 81235	
Western Colorado	Club 20 Box 550, Grand Junction, 81501	242-3264
State	Public Affairs Department Colorado Interstate Gas Company P. O. Box 1087, Colorado Springs, 80901	473-2300
State	Area Development Department Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad P. O. Box 5482-T.A., Denver, 80217	222-5533
State	Area Development Department Public Service Company of Colorado P. O. Box 840, Denver, 80201	571-7734
State	Colorado Division of Commerce & Development Community Development Section 600 State Capitol Annex, Denver, 80203	892-2205

TABLE 17

LIVESTOCK*

	Delta	Gunnison	Hinsdale	Montrose	Ouray	San Miguel	Region	State
Beef Cattle								
%Change in #('64-'69)	-.3	4.5	-47.3	.5	-10.6	40.9	.4	22.0
#(1969)	43,753	34,459	2,979	43,909	8,767	9,248	143,114	2,902,279
#(1973)	46,500	36,500	3,500	53,000	16,000	10,000	165,500	3,756,000
Total Feed-AUM(1969)	525,036	413,508	35,748	526,908	105,204	110,976	1,717,368	34,827,348
BLM Feed-AUM(1969)	10,664	19,277	5,914	33,250	2,018	15,486	86,609	468,826
Hogs								
#(1969)	4,300	40		5,000	150	40	9,530	261,000
#(1972)	2,300			5,700	100		8,100	310,000
Sheep								
%Change in #('64-'69)	-34.3	25.4		-2.7	-38.4	20.0		-1.8
#(1969)	29,287	17,575		100,852	3,697	35,701	187,112	1,455,826
#(1973)	27,500	14,000	5,300	56,000	5,000	22,500	130,300	684,800
Total Feed-AUM(1969)	70,289	42,180		242,045	8,873	85,682	449,069	3,493,982
BLM Feed-AUM(1969)	4,881	8,823	2,707	15,218	924	7,088	39,641	215,964
Summary (1969)								
Production Value (in $1,000)								
Beef Cattle	4,648	3,714	366	4,429	982	952	15,091	742,477
Hogs & Sheep	901	492		2,822	63	623	4,901	62,254
Total	5,549	4,206	366	7,251	1,045	1,575	19,992	804,731
#Livestock Farms	248	125	10	293	48	39	763	11,142
%BLM All Feed	2.5	6.1	24.1	6.1	2.6	11.4	5.7	1.7

* Figures for 1964-1969 came from BLM Socio-Economic Data. 1973 figures were obtained from the Colorado Dept. of Agriculture, Colorado Agricultural Statistics, 1974.

TABLE 18

TIMBER SALES

County	All Timber Sales, 1970			BLM Timber Sales *		
	Value ($1,000)	Total Volume (MBF) **	Saw Logs Volume (MBF)	Value ($1,000)	Volume (MBF)	% of Total
Delta	22	2,051	1,509	1	62	3.0
Gunnison	197	18,448	13,573	11	1,005	5.4
Hinsdale	134	12,552	9,235			0
Montrose	132	12,375	9,105	4	371	3.0
Ouray				1	52	
San Miguel	36	3,387	2,492	1	59	1.7
Region	521	48,813	35,914	18	1,549	3.2
State	2,762	309,312	227,574	47	5,261	1.7
11 Western States	1,148,857	24,220,698	20,673,777	70,093	1,477,732	6.1

Source: BLM Socio-Economic Data .

TABLE 19 : VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION

	DELTA		GUNNISON		HINSDALE		MONTROSE	
	1972	1974	1972	1974	1972	1974	1972	1974
Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal	$191,741	$ 54,993	$4,795,094	$12,406,429	0	0	$ 565,458	$1,051,222
Gold	0	0	0	400	0	0	0	0
Silver	0	0	0	108,944	0	0	0	0
Copper	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	0
Lead	0	0	0	88,795	0	0	0	0
Zinc	0	0	0	99,402	0	0	0	0
Uranium	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,862,645	1,768,682
Vanadium	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,252,364	2,195,264
Cadmium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sand & Gravel	336,966	223,817	226,189	126,172	0	0	436,590	498,447
Other	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	$528,707	$278,810	$5,021,283	$12,830,202	0	0	$5,117,057	$5,513,615

TABLE 19 : VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION (CONT'D.)

	OURAY		SAN MIGUEL		REGION		STATE	
	1972	1974	1972	1974	1972	1974	1972	1974
Oil	$ 0	$ 0	$ 88,296	$ 102,648	$ 88,296	$ 102,648	$113,653,630	$307,566,248
Gas	0	0	585,370	362,301	585,370	362,301	21,411,081	29,904,271
Coal	0	0	0	0	5,552,293	13,512,644	33,734,093	68,562,757
Gold	331,443	603,806	975,305	1,816,011	1,306,748	2,420,217	3,631,921	7,685,361
Silver	396,818	532,295	878,612	1,690,947	1,275,430	2,332,186	5,540,031	11,561,032
Copper	1,233,611	1,515,022	2,077,195	2,754,872	3,310,806	4,269,954	3,548,619	4,876,326
Lead	1,906,676	2,230,818	2,264,743	3,026,081	4,171,419	5,345,694	7,935,735	9,416,993
Zinc	3,051,242	3,435,347	3,549,682	6,661,757	6,600,924	10,196,506	15,338,235	25,405,074
Uranium	0	0	2,842,035	3,992,971	4,704,680	5,761,653	11,099,551	12,228,804
Vanadium	0	0	5,472,645	6,888,099	7,725,009	9,083,363	10,143,429	11,600,362
Cadmium	71,350	94,394	214,300	293,181	285,650	387,575	426,502	634,247
Sand & Gravel	0	69,683	251,694	0	1,251,439	917,599	36,966,358	41,553,356
Other	0	0	0	15,259	0	15,759	142,867,675	166,998,389
TOTAL	$6,991,140	$8,480,765	19,199,877	27,604,127	36,858,064	54,708,099	406,297,848	697,993,220

Source: Colorado Division of Mines, A Summary of Mineral Industry Activities in Colorado, 1972 &1 974.

Gunnison, and Montrose Counties can be seen to have produced approximately 20% of the State's coal in 1974.

Mineral activities often directly affect BLM lands in the region. In accordance with the General Mining Law of 1872, the discovery of certain minerals (such as gold, silver, copper, etc.) located on a portion of public lands can result in transferral of title of that land from public to private ownership. Thus any new discovery of silver could lead to a reduction in the total amount of BLM owned lands.

BLM land on which certain minerals (such as oil, gas, and coal) are located are governed by the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. Under this Act, no transfer of ownership is involved. Instead, the BLM leases lands, giving the holder the right to extract the specific mineral subject to agreed upon restrictions.

Table 20 shows the total production figures for oil, gas, and coal in 1972. The amount of production from federally leased land is also given. The largest dependency on federal leases in the region occurred in coal production. The discrepancy between the total coal production in Delta County and the production attributable to federally leased land is due to different record keeping procedures.

Much discussion in the region has recently been focused on possible expansion of the coal industry in Delta and Gunnison Counties. Table 21 shows the vast quantities of original coal reserves in the region which have yet to be fully exploited. The accompanying map (Coal-Bearing Regions & Field) depicts where the major coal fields are located in the region.

Resource Based Industry - Recreation and Wildlife

The economic impact of the recreation and tourism industry has grown to substantial proportions in the Black Canyon Region. However, quantitative statements concerning the exact dollar value of the recreation and tourism industry suffer from the absence of official recognition of recreation and tourism as an industry in standard governmental classification-reporting systems. This resource based industry is seen by many observers in the region as a potent force for economic development.

Several students from the Department of Economics at Colorado State University recently completed a study concerning the amount of money spent by sportsmen in 1973. The results shown in Table 22 for Region 10 were derived from questionnaires mailed to a sample of 1973 resident and nonresident Colorado hunting and fishing license purchasers. As seen in the table, the region received most of its sportsmen expenditures from

TABLE 20

FOSSIL FUELS - 1972 PHYSICAL PRODUCTION

	OIL (Barrels)		GAS (Million Cubic Feet)		COAL (Tons)	
	Total	Production from Federal Leases	Total	Production from Federal Leases	Total	Production from Federal Leases
Delta	0	0	0	0	31,433	124,053
Gunnison	0	0	0	0	786,081	691,870
Hinsdale	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montrose	0	0	0	0	92,698	0
Ouray	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Miguel	24,872	1,063	3,443,352	1,972,043	0	0
Region	24,872	1,063	3,443,352	1,972,043	910,212	815,106
State	32,015,107	11,273,128	125,992,570	44,987,029	5,530,179	2,270,046

Source: Total production figures for oil and gas came from the Dept. of Natural Resources, Oil & Gas Statistics, 1972. Total production figures for coal came from the Colorado Division of Mines, Coal, 1972. All production figures from federal leases came from the Colorado State BLM Office.

TABLE 21

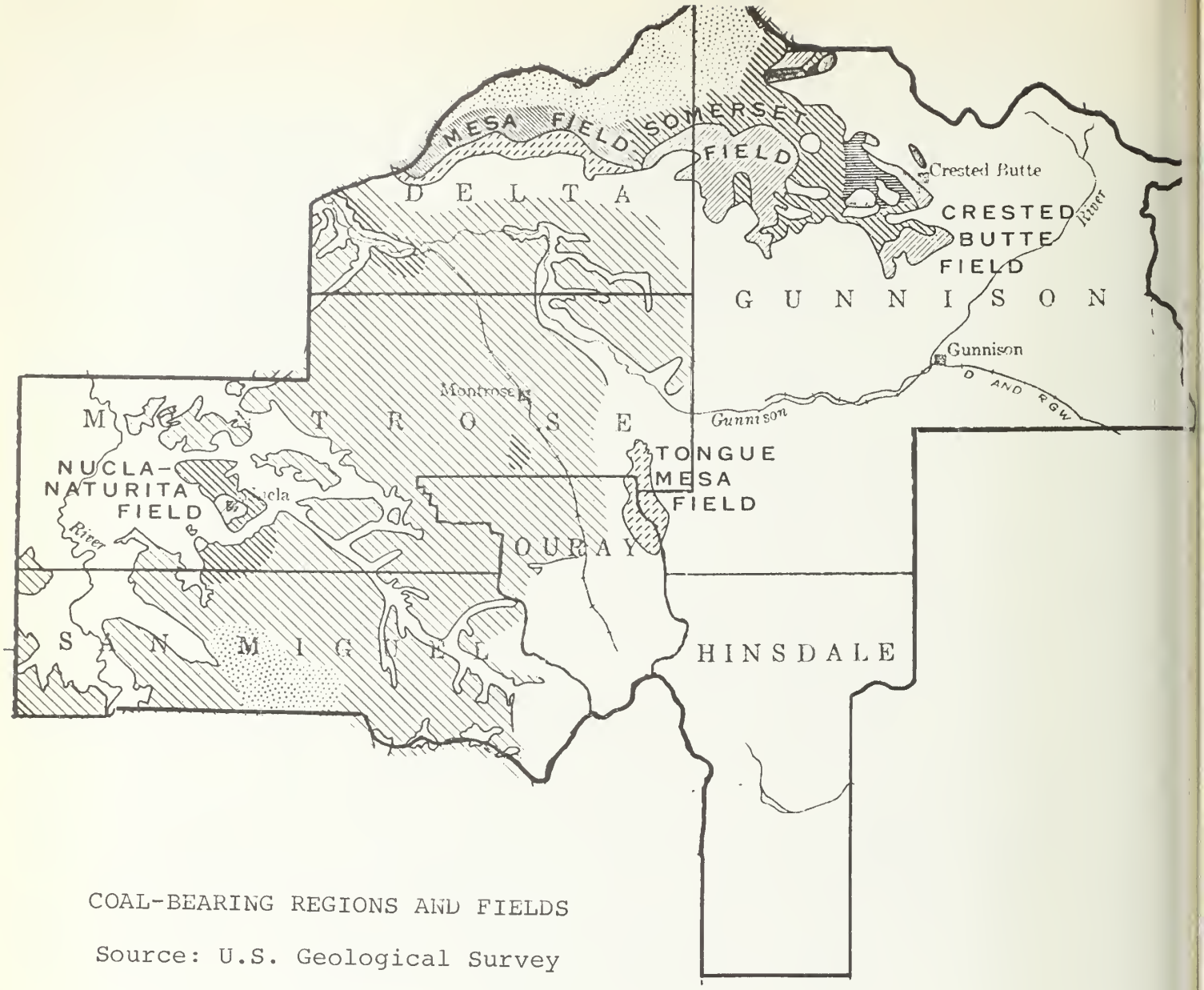
ORIGINAL COAL RESERVES (IN MILLIONS OF TONS)
IN THE BLACK CANYON REGION*

Field or Area	Square Miles Included in Estimate	Rank of Coal		Total
		Sub-bituminous	Bituminous	
Grand Mesa Field	96	1,429.96	138.77	1,568.73
Somerset Field	133	--	3,348.16	3,348.16
Crested Butte Field**	35	--	206.93	244.01
Tongue Mesa Field	58	2,354.94	--	2,354.94
Nucla-Naturita Field	15		114.34	114.34

* Estimates are for reserves with less than 3,000 feet of overburden.

** Crested Butte field had original reserves of 37.08 millions of short tons of anthracite coal.

Source: U.S. Dept. of Interior, Geological Survey, Coal Resources in Colorado



COAL-BEARING REGIONS AND FIELDS

Source: U.S. Geological Survey

EXPLANATION

Area in which reserves of anthracite and semianthracite were estimated

Area in which reserves of antbracite and semianthracite were not estimated, but which may be underlain by minable reserves with less than 3,000 feet of overburden

Area in which reserves of bituminous coal were estimated

Area in which reserves of bituminous coal were not estimated, but which may be underlain by minable reserves with less than 3,000 feet of overburden

Area in which reserves of subbituminous coal were estimated

Area in which reserves of subbituminous coal were not estimat but which may be underlain by minable reserves with less th 3,000 feet of overburden

Area in which bituminous coal beds are generally thin, impure, discontinuous, but may locally contain minable reserves. Ov burden is less than 3,000 feet

Area in which bituminous-coal-bearing rocks are 3,000 feet or mo below the surface

Area in which subbituminous coal beds are probably more th 3,000 feet below the surface

fishermen, deer hunters, and elk hunters. The region received 12.1 % of all sportsmen expenditures in the State during the 1973 license season. That variable expenditures greatly exceeded fixed expenditures is attributable to the likelihood of fixed expenditures being purchased in larger urban centers than are found in the region.

Approximately 70% of the land in the region is owned and managed by the BLM, the U.S. Forest Service, and the National Park Service. Almost all of this land lends itself to one form or other of recreational use. For example, the U.S. Forest Service recorded 917,600 recreation visitor days during 1973 for the Grand Mesa and Uncompahgre National Forests. A visitor day is defined as one or more persons engaged in outdoor recreation for continuous, intermittent, or simultaneous periods aggregating 12 hours. An additional 679,200 visitor days were recorded for the Gunnison National Forest in 1973. The U.S. National Park Service recorded 949,926 visitors in 1973 to the Curecanti Recreation Area on the Blue Mesa Reservoir and the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument.

The Colorado Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation prepared a study concerning recreation activity in the region. Table 23 gives the Division's figures for the extent of recreational activity from the spring of 1973 to the spring of 1974. Recreation activity was recorded in activity days whereby one activity day equals the participation by a person of any age in an outdoor recreation activity for any period of time. The data was obtained from surveys with residents and nonresidents. The leading recreational activities, as shown by the table, were driving for pleasure, bicycling, hiking, camping, fishing, and picnicking. Following the table is a listing of most of the designated outdoor recreation areas in the region which was prepared by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service. Accompanying the list is a two-page map pinpointing where these recreational areas are located.

In recent years, winter recreational activities have become a major attraction in the region. The largest ski area (Crested Butte in Gunnison County) provided 220,471 "Skier Days" during the 1973-1974 season as measured by the University of Colorado's Business Research Division. This compares with only 113,000 Skier Days in the 1970-1971 season. The Telluride Ski Area in San Miguel County with five double chairlifts has the capactiy of handling 5,600 skiers per hour. Although relatively new, this ski area has been gaining rapidly in popularity. If the Marble Ski Area eventually goes into operation, the region is likely to become one of the important winter recreation centers in the State.

Because of the diverse climatic and topological conditions found within the Black Canyon Region, a wide and abundant selection of wildlife can be found. This fact has not escaped the notice of hunters and fishermen.

Tables 24, 25, and 26 record the harvest for deer, elk, and bear in the region for 1974. The 1974 fish harvest for the Southwest Region of the State (of which Region 10 is a substantial part) is given in Table 27. The Blue Mesa Reservoir was the largest single fishermen's attraction in the region in 1974. As many as 9% of the region's residents who fished at all in 1974 spent at least one day at the Blue Mesa Reservoir.

TABLE 22

SUMMARY OF SPORTSMEN EXPENDITURES
IN REGION 10, 1973

	Total Sportsmen Expenditures	Variable Sportsmen Expenditures	Fixed Sportsmen Expenditures	Expenditures (Percentage of State)		
				Total	Fixed	Variable
Antelope	8,305	3,232	5,073			
Bighorn Sheep	46,566	8,826	37,740			
Bear	255,603	192,832	62,771			
Deer	6,028,320	3,252,362	2,775,958			
Elk	4,484,201	2,536,700	1,947,501			
Mountain Lion	3,289	752	2,537			
Fishing-Lake	14,239,899	6,694,309	7,545,590			
Fishing-Stream	13,409,814	8,333,317	5,076,497			
Duck	166,729	58,038	108,691			
Geese	732	0	732			
Small Game Birds	478,693	187,761	290,932			
Small Game Mammals	334,672	143,233	191,439			
Varmits	241,995	63,429	178,566			
Total	39,698,818	21,474,791	18,224,027	12.1%	9.4%	15.8%

Source: A Survey of Sportsmen Expenditures for Hunting and Fishing in Colorado, 1972, by the Dept. of Economics, C.S.U. prepared for the Colorado Division of Wildlife

TABLE 23

OUTDOOR RECREATION USE INVENTORY*
(By Activity Days)

ACTIVITY	RESIDENT	NON-RESIDENT		REGION 10 TOTAL	COLORADO TOTAL
		AUTO	AIR		
Hiking on Sidewalks or Roads	1,047,050	287,742	242,877	1,577,669	53,933,564
Hiking on Trails	172,709	850,343	394,675	1,417,726	23,665,716
Hiking Across Open Country	680,043	906,173	30,360	1,616,576	15,359,899
Horseback Riding Along Roads	0	0	0	0	1,985,313
Horseback Riding on Trails	129,532	309,216	0	438,747	7,582,774
Horseback Riding Across Open Country	399,390	25,768	0	425,158	10,278,922
Bicycling on Sidewalks or Roads	2,936,058	0	0	2,936,058	92,370,038
Bicycling on Paths or Trails	0	17,179	0	17,179	1,273,007
Bicycling Across Open Country	10,794	0	0	10,794	1,232,479
Motorcycling on Roads	43,177	0	0	43,177	4,183,013
Motorcycling on Trails	388,596	0	0	388,596	4,217,601
Motorcycling Across Open Country	129,532	0	30,360	159,892	2,530,136
Driving for Fun on Regular Roads	1,446,440	1,636,265	500,933	3,583,638	64,308,444
Driving for Fun in Park or Recreation Areas	64,766	1,017,834	212,517	1,295,117	27,846,955
4-Wheeling on Trails or 4-Wheel Roads	323,830	841,753	75,899	1,241,462	5,524,566
4-Wheeling on Regular Roads	0	103,072	45,539	148,611	1,828,858
4-Wheeling in Open or Cross Country	21,589	128,840	0	150,428	1,326,321
Technical Mountain Climbing with Ropes	10,794	68,715	0	79,509	1,153,485
Swimming-Lake	0	12,884	0	12,884	3,004,582
Swimming-Pools	377,802	77,304	0	455,105	32,267,046
Swimming-Streams	64,766	0	0	64,766	1,869,535
Picnicking at Picnic Areas	269,858	910,468	151,798	1,332,124	17,018,761
Picnicking in Open Space	183,504	523,949	166,978	874,430	9,967,959
Camping in a Campground	485,745	1,181,031	121,438	1,788,215	20,847,631
Camping in Open Space	464,156	210,438	0	674,595	7,187,307
Camping in a Group Camp	0	0	0	0	1,916,412
Boating-Waterski	10,794	0	91,079	101,873	1,918,808
Fast-Power Boating	0	0	91,079	91,079	779,365
Slow-Power Boating	21,589	34,357	0	55,946	489,578

*Figures are from the spring of 1973 through the spring of 1974 recreation season.

Source: Colorado Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, Interim Colorado Outdoor Recreation Plan, 1974

TABLE 23

OUTDOOR RECREATION USE INVENTORY*
(By Activity Days)

ACTIVITY	RESIDENT	NON-RESIDENT		REGION 10 TOTAL	COLORADO TOTAL
		AUTO	AIR		
Sailing	0	0	0	0	317,100
Canoeing or Rafting in Streams	0	25,768	0	25,768	458,774
Canoeing or Rafting in Lakes	0	0	0	0	486,341
Game Playing on Playground Equipment	32,386	30,063	0	62,446	15,794,337
Game Playing on Marked Fields	291,447	0	0	291,447	15,836,309
Game Playing in Open Space	356,213	25,768	0	381,981	13,102,193
Tennis	32,383	0	30,360	62,743	9,670,762
Golfing	140,326	0	0	140,326	8,335,010
Miniature Golf	43,177	17,179	0	60,356	1,114,229
Stream Fishing				1,938,235	13,276,527
Lake Fishing (from Shore)				1,343,957	15,328,537
Ice Fishing				21,589	205,249
Any Type of Hunting				390,686	4,498,543
Trap, Skeet Shooting	0	0	0	0	387,830
Other Target Shooting	21,589	0	0	21,589	746,761
Downhill Skiing	226,681	21,473	30,360	278,514	18,106,521
Cross Country Skiing on Trails	183,504	0	30,360	213,863	1,930,354
Cross Country Skiing in Open Space	0	21,473	0	21,473	1,160,446
Snowmobiling on Trails	0	0	0	0	406,138
Snowmobiling in Open Space	129,532	12,884	0	142,416	1,455,047
Snowshoeing on Trails	0	0	0	0	116,780
Snowshoeing in Open Space	0	0	0	0	352,546
Sledding, Tobogganing, Tubeing	183,504	377,930	0	561,434	4,747,662
Ice Skating on Lake or Stream	0	0	0	0	811,912
Ice Skating on a Rink	25,560	0	0	75,560	2,674,798
Other Activities	237,475	648,494	0	885,969	21,692,889

*Figures are from the spring of 1973 through the spring of 1974 recreation season.

Source: Colorado Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, Interim Colorado Outdoor Recreation Plan, 1974

PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS

DELTA COUNTY

CAMPGROUND

1. Dyke Creek
2. Smith Fork
3. Crawford Reservoir (State Fish, Game, & Parks)
4. Valley View
5. Carp Lake
6. Little Bear
7. Island Lake
8. Wurd Lake
9. Kiser Creek
10. Eggleston Lake
11. Crag Crest
12. Antelope Rest Stop
13. Trickle Park
14. Twin Lake
15. Weir & Johnson
16. Sweitzer Lake
17. Delta City Campground

PICNIC GROUND

1. Hotchkiss City Park
2. Paonia City Park
3. Delta City Park

RECREATION

Black Canyon of the Gunnison

LODGE

1. Grand Mesa
2. Spruce
3. Alexander

GUNNISON COUNTY

CAMPGROUND

1. Agate
2. Almont
3. Avery Peak
4. Beaver Lake
5. Big Cimarron
6. Big Blue
7. Bogan Flats
8. Cebolla Creek
9. Cement Creek
10. Cold Spring
11. Comanche
12. Commissary
13. Copper Lake
14. Dinner Station
15. Dorchester
16. Elk Creek
17. Erikson Springs
18. Gold Creek
19. Gothic
20. KOA
21. Lake Irwin
22. Lakeview
23. Lodgepole
24. Lost Lake
25. Lottis Creek
26. McClure
27. Mesa
28. Middle Quartz
29. Mirror Lake
30. Mosca
31. North Bank
32. One Mile
33. Pitkin
34. Quartz
35. Rivers End
36. Rosy Lane
37. Snowblind
38. Soap Creek
39. Spring Creek
40. Tall Texan
41. Gateview
42. Lake Fork
43. Cottonwood Pass
44. Paonia Reservoir
45. Anthracite

PICNIC GROUND

1. Beaver Pond
2. City of Gunnison
3. Beaver Creek
4. Emerald Lake
5. Roosevelt
6. Taylor Canyon
7. City Park
8. Timberline

WINTER SPORTS

1. Crested Butte Ski Area

PUBLIC HUNTING

1. Sapinero Game Mgt. Unit

PUBLIC FISHING

1. Cebolla Creek
2. Paonia Reservoir

MULTIPLE USE

1. Curecanti Nat'l Rec. Area

GOLF COURSE

1. Dos Rios Golf Course

HINDSDALE COUNTY

CAMPGROUND

1. Lost Trail
2. Thirty Mile
3. River Hill
4. South Clear Creek Falls
5. North Clear Creek
6. South Clear Creek
7. Slumgullion
8. Hidden Valley
9. Spruce
10. Cebolla
11. Bridge
12. Williams Creek
13. Teal
14. Cimaronna

PICNIC GROUND

1. Reservoir

PUBLIC FISHING

1. Lake Fork Gunnison
2. Rio Grande Reservoir
3. Cataract Lakes
4. Larson Lakes
5. Deer Lakes
6. Rito Hondo
7. Ragan Lake
8. Road Canyon Reservoir
9. Williams Creek
10. Emerald Lake

MULTIPLE USE

1. Continental Reservoir

WILDERNESS and PRIMITIVE

1. Upper Rio Grande Area

MONTROSE COUNTY

CAMPGROUND

1. Columbine
2. Antone Spring
3. Iron Springs
4. Smoke House
5. Black Canyon S. Rim
6. KOA
7. 3 R
8. Mesa Creek
9. Black Canyon N. Rim
10. Buckeye Reservoir

RECREATION

Black Canyon of the Gunnison

PUBLIC FISHING

1. Gunnison River
2. Morrow Paint Lake
3. Chipeta Lakes
4. Gould Reservoir

MULTIPLE USE

1. Black Canyon of Gunnison
2. Morrow Point Dam
3. Gunnison Gorge
4. Buckhorn Lakes

OVERLOOK

Black Canyon of the Gunnison (Note: There are several areas)

POINT OF INTEREST

1. Chipeta Museum
2. Gunnison Gorge
3. Morrow Point Dam
4. Gunnison Tunnel
5. Hanging Flume
6. Dinosaur Quarry

GOLF COURSE

1. Montrose Golf Course
2. Tabeguache Golf Course

OURAY COUNTY

CAMPGROUND

1. Amphitheatre
2. Ouray (City)
3. Silesca Ranger Station
4. K O A
5. Pollys
6. Webbers
7. 4 J + 4
8. Lions Club Park

PUBLIC HUNTING

1. Billy Creek

OVERLOOK

(These have no name but present a good view. They are not numbered)

POINT OF INTEREST

1. Movie Locations
2. Chimney Rock
3. Courthouse Mountain
4. Box Canyon
5. Yankee Boy Basin

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY

CAMPGROUND

1. Miramonte Reservoir
2. Sunshine
3. Matterhorn

PICNIC GROUND

1. Gourley Lake
2. Fall Creek Trailer Park
3. Woods Lake
4. Trout Lake

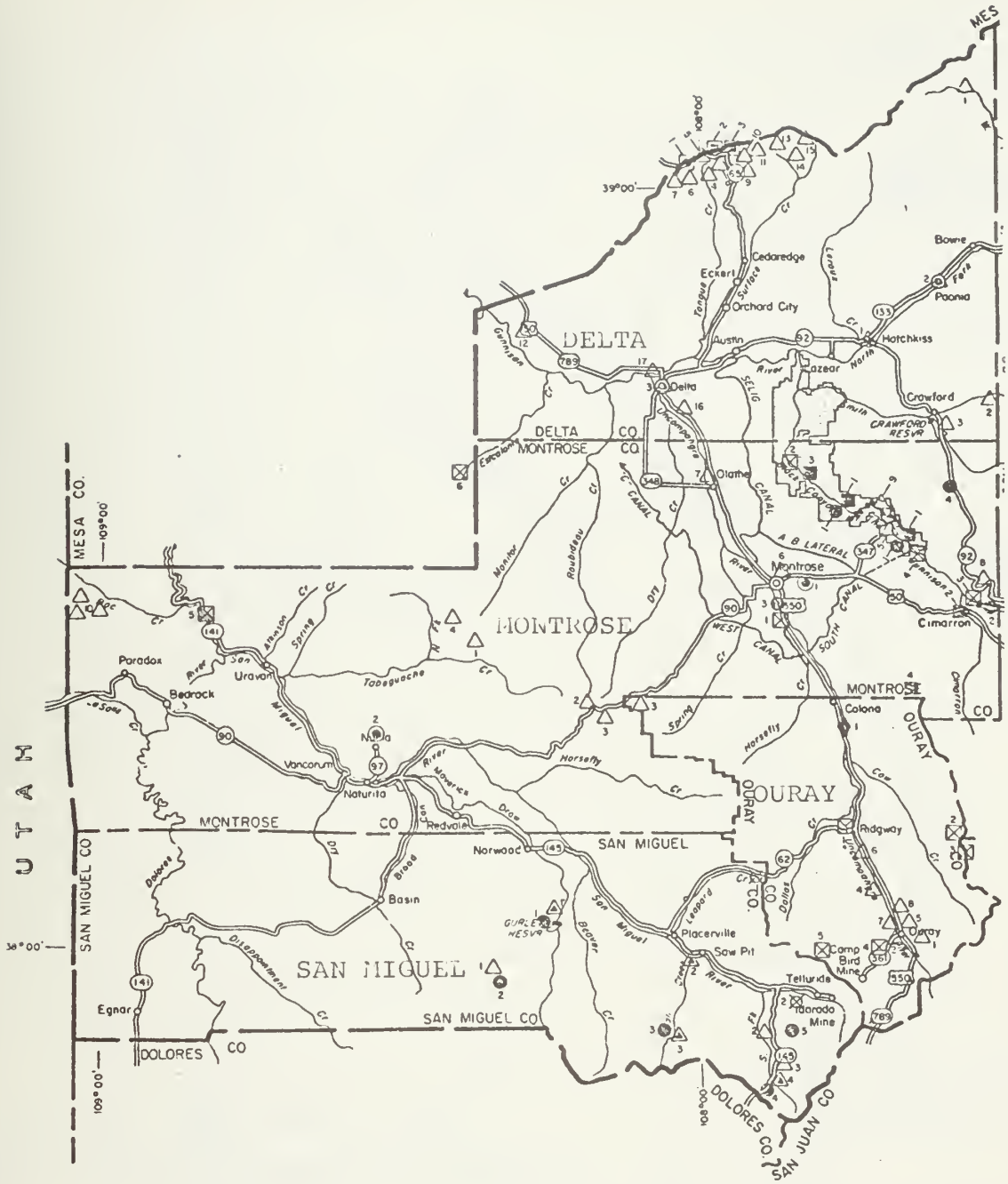
PUBLIC FISHING

1. Gourley Lake
2. Miramonte Lake
3. Woods Lake
4. Trout Lake
5. Alta Lakes

WINTER SPORTS

1. Dallas Ski Area
2. Telluride Company

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE



PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS

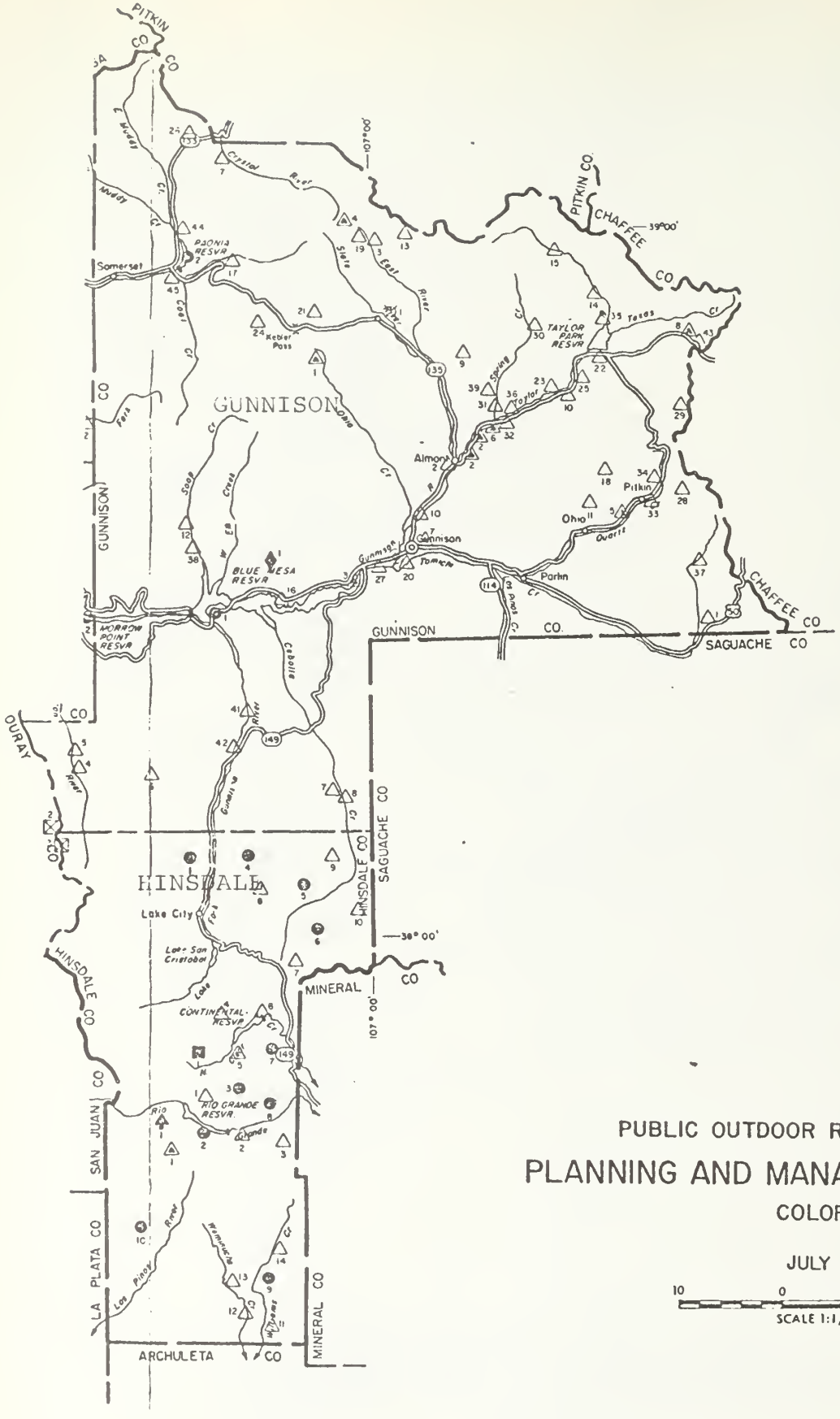
PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT REGION 10

COLORADO

JULY 1974

10 0 10 20 MILES

SCALE 1:1,000,000



PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS

PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT REGION I

COLORADO

JULY 1974

10 0 10 20 MILES

SCALE 1:1,000,000

TABLE 24

DEER HARVEST BY RESIDENT & NONRESIDENT HUNTERS, 1974*

COUNTY	BUCKS			DOES			YOUNG			TOTAL HARVEST		
	R	NR	Total	R	NR	Total	R	NR	Total	R	NR	Total
Delta	1,039	565	1,604	677	306	983	127	45	172	1,843	916	2,759
Gunnison	803	653	856	248	146	394	35	20	55	1,086	819	1,905
Hinsdale	57	80	137	0	12	12	0	0	0	57	92	149
Montrose	2,469	1,917	4,386	678	349	1,027	133	46	179	3,280	2,312	5,592
Ouray	592	361	953	420	202	622	61	25	86	1,073	588	1,661
San Miguel	689	872	1,561	3	6	9	0	0	0	692	878	1,570

Source: Colorado Division of Wildlife, BIG GAME HARVEST, 1974

*Includes Archery Harvest

TABLE 25

ELK HARVEST BY RESIDENT & NONRESIDENT HUNTERS, 1974*

COUNTY	BULLS			COWS			CALVES			TOTAL HARVEST		
	R	NR	Total	R	NR	Total	R	NR	Total	R	NR	Total
Delta	203	181	384	172	21	213	26	6	32	401	208	609
Gunnison	957	718	1,675	429	90	519	53	16	69	1439	824	2,263
Hinsdale	93	213	306	71	23	94	7	7	14	171	243	414
Montrose	155	185	340	77	22	99	9	3	12	241	210	451
Ouray	101	147	248	69	32	101	10	1	11	180	180	360
San Miguel	98	144	242	23	8	31	8	1	9	129	153	282

Source: Colorado Division of Wildlife, BIG GAME HARVEST, 1974

*Includes Archery Harvest

TABLE 26

BEAR HARVEST BY RESIDENT & NONRESIDENT HUNTERS, 1974*

COUNTY	BOARS			SOWS			CUBS			TOTAL HARVEST		
	R	NR	Total	R	NR	Total	R	NR	Total	R	NR	Total
Delta	3	1	4	2	4	6	0	2	2	5	7	12
Gunnison	10	6	16	11	4	15	4	2	6	25	12	37
Hinsdale	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	3
Montrose	1	2	3	3	2	5	0	1	1	4	5	9
Ouray	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Miguel	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

Source: Colorado Division of Wildlife, BIG GAME HARVEST, 1974

*Includes Archery Harvest

TABLE 27

1974 CREEL CENSUS IN SW REGION

Species	Waters Checked	Fishermen Checked	Pct. Total Fishermen	Hours Fished	Fish Retained	Pct. Total Fish	Catch Per Hour
Rainbow 1/	222	13,535	97.08	38,747	18,564	76.34	.479
Native 1/	79	5,897	42.29	16,851	780	3.21	.046
Brook 1/	125	4,139	29.68	10,970	2,200	9.05	.201
Brown 1/	65	6,699	48.05	17,874	1,159	4.77	.065
Kokanee 1/	10	4,042	28.99	12,353	1,594	6.65	.129
Mackinaw 1/	5	3,229	23.16	10,193	19	.08	.002
Channel Catfish 2/	4	535	28.15	1,205	54	4.84	.045
Northern Pike 2/	11	1,484	78.10	3,266	79	7.08	.024
Walleye Pike 2/	1	114	6.00	280	2	.18	.007
Crappie 2/	4	376	19.78	1,135	191	17.11	.168
Yellow Perch 2/	8	721	37.94	1,531	184	16.49	.120
Green Sunfish 2/	4	581	30.57	1,546	50	4.48	.032
Largemouth Bass 2/	6	516	27.15	1,291	61	5.47	.047
Bluegill 2/	3	518	27.26	1,366	153	13.71	.112
Bullhead 2/	4	357	18.78	1,011	342	30.65	.338

1/ Cold Water Fish

2/ Warm Water Fish

Source: Division of Wildlife, 1974 Wildlife Conservation Officers Creel Census Report

EMPLOYMENT

Employment by Sectors

Table 28 gives figures for the number of people employed in each major economic sector at the time of the U.S. Census. The largest employer was the wholesale and retail trade sector which employed almost one out of five working people in the region. A close second with 18.9 percent of those employed in 1970 was the professional and related services sector. The agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector was also a major employer in the region with 16 percent of all employed in 1970. Together, these three sectors employed 54.8 percent of the working population. The other major employing sectors in descending order are mining (8.9%), construction (7.4%), transportation-communication-utilities (6.2%), and public administration (5.8%).

Taking the Black Canyon Region as a whole, the employment distribution compares similarly with that of the State's. Several exceptions, however, are readily noticeable. A far larger percentage of people (16%) in the region are employed in agricultural activities than for the State as a whole (4.3%). A significantly smaller percentage of people (5.6%) in the region are engaged in manufacturing activities than for the State as a whole (13.9%). These two comparisons serve once again to underline the preponderately rural, non-industrial nature of the region. One last major difference in employment distribution occurs in the mining sector. Whereas only 1.6% of the population for the State is employed in mining, 8.9% of the people in the region are so employed. (For greater detail in mining characteristics, refer to the resource industries section.)

In scrutinizing the individual counties, certain concentrations of employment by sector occur. For example, the mining industry employed a significantly larger proportion of people in Montrose County (11%) and San Miguel County (28%) than it did for the region as a whole. In Delta County, the percentage of people engaged in manufacturing (10%) and agriculture (22%) was considerably larger than that for the region. Hinsdale County (because of its small population) was noticeably lacking any percentage of employment of its population in a number of economic sectors.

Unemployment

As demonstrated in Tables 29 & 30 , the Black Canyon Region has been undergoing a gradual decline in its unemployment rate. From a high of 6.2% in 1970, the unemployment rate dropped to 4% in 1974, probably due to a gradual increase in the total number of people employed in the region.

The trend for each of the counties has not been quite so consistent. Running in direct opposition to the regional trend has been San Miguel

TABLE 28

EMPLOYMENT BY SECTORS - 1970

	DELTA	GUNNISON	HINSDALE	MONTROSE	OURAY	SAN MIGUEL	REGION 10		COLORADO
TOTAL	4,856	2,529	58	6,255	612	681	15,051		825,776
Agriculture, forestry, & fisheries	1,059	261	6	906	126	57	2,415	16.0	4.3
Mining	221	78	-	687	162	194	1,342	8.9	1.6
Construction	379	202	10	448	52	20	1,111	7.4	6.1
Manufacturing	465	55	-	325	-	5	850	5.6	13.9
Transportation, comm., & other pub. Util.	277	80	-	526	7	43	933	6.2	7.0
Wholesale/Retail trade	931	528	13	1,306	68	154	3,000	19.9	21.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	165	110	-	207	26	40	548	3.6	5.4
Business and Repair Service	108	34	-	105	0	5	252	1.7	3.3
Personal Service	193	261	11	267	26	22	780	5.2	4.4
Entertainment & Recreation	20	39	-	27	12	7	105	0.7	1.0
Prof. & Related Services	839	843	13	1,011	60	81	2,847	18.9	20.0
Hospitals	77	32	-	150	8	-	267		
Health Services, exc. hospitals	125	15	-	233	15	-	388	4.4	
Public Administration	199	98	5	441	73	53	869	5.8	6.4
Not Reported	-	-	-	-	-	-			5.6

Source: Bureau of Census, General Social and Economic Characteristics - Colorado, 1970

TABLE 29

REGION 10 WORK FORCE ESTIMATES (1972)

	DELTA	GUNNISON	HINSDALE	MONTROSE	OURAY	SAN MIGUEL	REGION
Total Work Force	5,571	3,114	107	6,878	797	873	17,340
Total Employment	5,240	3,007	106	6,474	764	827	16,418
Non-Agricultural Employment	3,978	2,719	99	5,410	603	756	13,565
Agricultural Employment	1,262	288	7	1,064	161	71	2,853
Total Unemployment	331	107	1	404	33	46	922
Percent Unemployed	5.9	3.4	0.9	5.9	4.1	5.6	5.3

Source: County Labor Force Estimates, 1972

TABLE 30

REGION 10 WORK FORCE ESTIMATES (1974)

	DELTA	GUNNISON	HINSDALE	MONTROSE	OURAY	SAN MIGUEL	REGION
Total Work Force	5,991	3,592	122	8,229	870	1,112	19,916
Total Employment	5,737	3,463	118	7,875	849	1,038	19,079
Non-Agricultural Employment	4,387	3,155	110	6,718	677	962	16,009
Agricultural Employment	1,350	308	8	1,157	172	76	3,071
Total Unemployed	254	129	4	354	21	74	836
Percent Unemployed	4.2	3.6	3.3	4.3	2.4	6.7	4

Source: County Labor Force Estimates, 1974

County which had an unemployment rate of 3.1% in 1970 grow to 5.6% in 1972, and finally to 6.7% in 1974. Delta and Montrose Counties (although having a gradually declining rate) have consistently had a greater percentage of their workforces unemployed than has the region as a whole. Ouray County is the only county which has been constantly under the regional average. Gunnison and Hinsdale Counties started in 1970 above the regional average but both dropped below it in 1972 and remained below it in 1974.

Trend Employment by Sector

In Table 31 , two estimates are given for the direction of employment in the State. One comes from the State Division of Employment. The other comes from the Region 10 Job Gap Study. While both estimates indicate a gradual growth in the number of jobs in the region, the State figures are consistently lower than the regional estimates. By 1980, the Region 10 employment trend estimates perceive that the number of jobs in agriculture will decline. All other sectors are expected to increase. The top employing sectors in 1980 are expected to be wholesale-retail, services, government, mining, and construction.

Tables 29 and 30 , which were discussed under unemployment, indicate that actual employment has increased at a faster rate than originally expected. The total employment for 1974 turned out to be 19,079. This is greater than the estimates for 1975 by either the State or the region.

Occupations

The major occupation groups in 1970 for Region 10 are given in Table 32 . In comparison with the State, the region had a greater percentage of farmers and farm managers (9.6%) than did the State as a whole (2.1%). The State had a greater percentage of more urban related occupations (such as clerical, professional-technical, and sales workers) than did the region. The major 1970 occupation groups in Region 10 were professional, technical and kindred workers (12.8%); craftsmen, firemen, and kindred workers (12.7%); service workers (12.4%); clerical and kindred workers (11.9%); managers and administrators (9.6%); and farmers and farm managers (9.6%).

TABLE 31

TREND EMPLOYMENT BY SECTORS (1975 & 1980)

SECTOR	1970 EMPLOYMENT	1973 EMPLOYMENT (STATE EST.)	1973 EMPLOYMENT (R-10 EST.)	1975 TREND EMPLOYMENT (STATE EST.)	1975 TREND EMPLOYMENT (R-10 EST.)	1980 TREND EMPLOYMENT (STATE EST.)	1980 TREND EMPLOYMENT (R-10 EST.)	1975 TARGET EMPLOYMENT GOAL	1980 TARGET EMPLOYMENT GOAL
AGRICULTURE	2,415	2,672	2,464	2,842	2,425	3,191	2,164	2,583	2,405
MINING	1,345	1,486	1,725	1,581	1,842	1,775	2,380	1,962	2,646
GOVERNMENT	2,318	2,588	2,816	2,753	3,008	3,091	3,462	3,204	3,848
SERVICES & MISC.	2,535	2,805	3,045	2,984	3,327	3,351	3,960	3,544	4,402
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	2,999	3,323	3,503	3,535	3,816	3,969	4,523	4,065	5,027
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION & UTILITIES	933	1,035	1,074	1,101	1,128	1,236	1,298	1,201	1,443
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	548	601	669	640	714	718	843	761	938
MANUFACTURING	850	952	1,003	1,013	1,108	1,137	1,342	1,181	1,492
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	1,111	1,236	1,303	1,315	1,429	1,476	1,666	1,522	1,852
TOTAL	15,051	16,698	17,601	17,764	18,797	19,944	21,638	*20,023	*24,053

*3% Unemployment Rate.

Region 10 Job Gap Study

TABLE 32

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUPS - 1970

	DELTA		GUNNISON		HINSDALE		MONTROSE		OURAY		SAN MIGUEL		REGION 10		COLORADO
TOTAL	4,856		2,589		58		6,255		612		681		15,051		825,776
Professional, technical & kindred workers	561	11.6	422	16.3	-	-	827	13.2	48	7.8	67	9.8	1,925	12.8	17.3
Managers and administrators, except farm	383	7.9	326	12.6	30	51.7	592	9.5	53	8.7	62	9.1	1,446	9.6	8.9
Sales Workers	287	5.9	133	5.1	-	-	420	6.7	6	0.9	48	7.0	894	5.9	7.2
Clerical & kindred workers	530	10.9	418	16.2	5	8.6	724	11.6	53	8.7	58	8.5	1,788	11.9	17.8
Craftsmen, firemen, & kindred workers	617	12.7	251	9.7	5	8.6	840	13.4	98	16.0	107	15.7	1,918	12.7	11.8
Operatives, except transport	449	9.2	117	4.5	5	8.6	642	10.3	71	11.6	140	20.6	1,424	9.5	7.7
Transport equipment operatives	207	4.3	63	2.4	-	-	240	3.8	31	5.1	33	4.8	574	3.8	3.4
Laborers, except farm	278	5.7	154	6.0	5	-	256	4.1	65	10.6	51	7.5	804	5.3	3.7
Farmers & farm managers	571	11.8	140	5.4	6	10.3	584	9.3	94	15.4	42	6.2	1,437	9.6	2.1
Farm laborers & farm foremen	383	7.9	80	3.1	-	-	286	4.6	26	4.2	15	2.2	790	5.3	1.2
Service workers, except private household	549	11.3	465	18.0	7	12.1	740	11.8	54	8.8	55	8.1	1,870	12.4	11.8
Private household worker	41	0.8	20	0.8	-	-	104	1.7	13	2.1	3	0.4	181	1.2	0.9
Not Reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.4

Source: Bureau of Census, General Social and Economic Characteristics - Colorado, 1970.

PUBLIC ATTITUDES & VALUES

The whole issue of land use and land control is a hotly contested issue in the region. There is a large number of people in the region who feel that the owner of a parcel of property has the constitutional right to make use of his land as he sees fit and any controls on property are unwarranted and unconstitutional. Presently, a citizens group made up mostly of "old timers," in Delta County is petitioning for a recall of the County Commissioners. The main issue is that the commissioners are placing too many controls on land. In a 1974 referendum, the people of Delta County rejected county zoning by a narrow margin. Support for zoning was greatest in the large towns. The recall of the County Commissioners in Montrose County in 1973 also centered around the issue of zoning. In this case, the recall occurred after a particular zoning ordinance had been approved by the commissioners.

As recreation and tourism continue to grow in importance for the region, greater demands for additional recreational use of national resource lands may be anticipated. Several citizens have expressed a concern that reliance on recreational growth alone would result in a critical economic dependency for the region which may have serious consequences if tourism were to fall off.

The premier impact being discussed within the region is the impending development of coal resources located in upper Delta County and the Somerset area of Gunnison. The following discussion of impacts which might occur as expressed by residents in communties likely to be affected comes from Local Citizen's Participation in Coal Development:

A Descriptive Process in the North Fork Valley by Jean Bailey, Linda Bacigalupi, and Mark Warner, published by Foundation For Urban and Neighborhood Development (FUND).

Discussion of Impacts Described by Community Residents

Residents were primarily concerned with balancing the effects of "progress," to preserve the culture and environment of rural and small town life.

> "Well, I would think growth in the mines would be good for the economy. For people who want to live here, to be living here because it's nice country to live in, I don't think it's going to do them any good. Because people come in here to live, maybe you're one of them. I don't know, but they come here because there aren't so many people and the air's clean and don't have the crime and one thing and another. Well, you double or triple the population and you won't have that.

It won't be like that, that's all. There'll probably be more money and more people working but I don't see how they can hold them back. You read in this paper every once in awhile of someone who came here three to four years ago and they think right now's the time to close this to expansion. As soon as they get here, why...there shouldn't be anybody else come in. Well, you can't have it this way in this country. If the jobs are here and coal's here and they need it bad enough, why, they're going to have somebody here to get it out."

The specific impacts discussed by residents relate to the number of people migrating to the area as a result of increased coal production. Sheer numbers of people will affect social relationships, housing, domestic water, sewer, roads, schools, law enforcement, health care, government services. Secondly, population growth and industrial operations will affect the agricultural support mechanisms (road use, agricultural water, employment in business, availability of supplies.) Because the area has not experienced or has not prepared for a great increase in population since the early 1900's, the impact of thousands of people is especially critical.

A. Impacts of numbers of people on lifestyle:

"I think the only thing you can look at is what has happened other places. When you get more and more people they become more and more distant from each other. They might be living closer together but their lives are farther and farther away."

* * *

"I hate to see a great big growth. I think we're going to lose a lot of what we have. We have people move in here now who move here due to wanting to get their children in a smaller, better environment to raise them in and I think we're going to lose some of that. It depends on how fast and how orderly the growth is. You can't stop it. That, of course, we all know, or should know. But, I think there should be a little discretion on how and where it's done.

* * *

"Yeah, one right after the other. That's why I'm glad we're not up by the highway. We're down here where the acreage is larger and you don't have people on top of one another. But if it became so that people sold out and divided up their places into say, ten acre parcels, or even twenty acre parcels, and a house or a trailer was put on every one, I think it would change the character of the valley very much. It wouldn't be

just the aesthetic quality that would be changed, but I think all those people, and the density would change the way of life. I tend to think that it would change for the worse."

B. Impact on public facilities--roads, sewer, water, schools.

"Well, my feeling is that we're not ready for it in schools, sewer, water, roads, the whole bit. I would say that the high school level here, they were up 37 this year, which put a strain on their facilities, if they...which would be minor compared to what you're talking about. Another fifty kids would just make them really cramped...We could handle some influx because we are down and we have some rooms that the high school is using, but if they moved out of this room, there's no place for them to go over at the high school.

You say 1,000 miners are going to come in here which will bring along another 4,000 and I don't know...There's really going to have to be some priority given to some of the energy such as natural gas, water. I've been on the waiting list for over a year to go on natural gas and the last time I talked with them there was over 400 people on the waiting list now to get on. That's the people that's here.

We're on Hotchkiss water line. You can't get a water tap. There's a lot of domestic water systems in this North Fork area but I don't think any of them have a lot of surplus water. The electricity...the guidance counselor over here built a home out here on Roger's Mesa and it was quite a hassle getting. So it looks to me like if they come in here with that kind of a growth it's going to be really tough. Every house now is full. When we get a teacher in now, you just cannot find them a place to live."

* * *

"Well, if they come very fast, why of course, it's going to put a terrific strain on the schools all at once and all the facilities we have which wouldn't be good at all. I think we'll have a lot more problems in almost every respect. Ah, of course, the economic base would be a lot better and it sort of depends on how these companies operate. If they hire the people that are already here, quite a bit, you know, they don't have good jobs or anything why this...it might be a little slower but, I think probably it scares everybody a little bit because they know what's happened to some other areas."

* * *

"Our roads aren't adequate to take care of this many new people. We just...it's gonna take a lot of work to get ready and it may come too fast."

* * *

"Water is one of the big things of course. It's pretty hard to work fast enough to take care of people because it'll take a lot more water. For instance, the pipe...the domestic water system on down the mesa, it's not very good right now. It's over taxed and they couldn't take many more people. I think it's almost universal. All of them."

* * *

"They need more storage and of course when you get into storage, why then you have to treat the water and everything. And most people don't like this."

* * *

"Demand for more domestic water will maybe take away from agricultural water. I'm sure this is right. It will. Unless they can raise prices and that's pretty hard to do. When most of the reservoirs especially out on these mesas have been built and are suitable, you know. And so it would be hard to replace this water."

* * *

"I see. Well, I don't know, you've got to be a realist about some of these things. There are going to be some things that are not good along with some things that are good. I think that if these things could be kept at a minimum and directed... I think it's absolutely vital that our community, our town, have the water on this side of the river. And I think that it's an absolute necessity for the town to continue to have the water and to have control over the water to where we can somewhat make sure that people are always going to have some water because we have an obligation there. I think it's our obligation to look for and establish new water. Now I'm sure that just like it has in the past, there's going to be some agricultural land that is going to be taken up."

* * *

"Most of the facilities, like this water company for instance, were built with the people that are here in mind and they were very limited in finances and they're at capacity now or nearly. We can't sell another tap here, we could sell to _____, that type of developer. We could sell 75 taps today on the telephone

before six o'clock if we had them, just on Fruitland, if the company could supply it but we can't. We only have so much water but we're not interested in doing that so we can sell taps to developments. But my point is that most of our existing facilities are pretty well at capacity including the roads. That's the worry that I think you should worry about more than where to put the trailer parks and other things. If you put a trailer park here how are you going to get water to them?"

* * *

"Yes, you can go about three feet deep and hit water, in lots of places. They have had disposal problems for years. A lot of these old timers knew about it but they thought, well, in a few more years we'll be able to get by. But now Cedaredge has grown quite a little. Quite a few aggressive young people realize what is happening up there and they want to push the sewer system through, which I think should be done."

* * *

"Sewage and water is going to be the problem that I can see. This area doesn't have an abundance of domestic water and it looks to me like that's going to be a problem. And then their sewage is going to be a problem. Now, I'm President of the Sanitation District here in Hotchkiss and we started it about the same way. It started six, seven, eight years ago, I guess. And we had a hell of a time getting it going. But we do have a sanitary sewer in all of the town now. We're taking care of our sewage.

Yes, we got lots of room. Ah, we might have to build a new main in that our main might not carry...Our present pond will handle twice the people we're now handling and we have ground which we could build lagoons on that we bought originally that will allow double lap. So, we could go twice with what we have now and then probably we'd have to run a new main and build another system the same size we have."

* * *

"New communities could be built if they're not too large. This is fine I think it's the same old thing, you know. There's a tendency to do things as cheaply as possible. Now I'm not saying that these things that...these communities wouldn't be very nice and all this but if there are too many people in one given area why there's still gonna be terrific problems of the road and the water and all these factors. Storage and all this. And I'd like to see them scattered out."

* * *

"I don't know either, you hear rumors. If everything happened that I've heard is going to happen, gee...it's not going to solve any of our problems. It's just going to create problems galore. But I just heard the other day that up Steven's Gulch that coal's going to be hauled by truck down to Payne Siding.

Those things will haul 25 tons. Well, what about our highways, won't these go to pot? You get a little water on them like we do in the winter here, those trucks will go right on through and tear them up galore."

* * *

"That's another thing we're kind of worried about, in terms of traffic, because we're right on the highway. If they truck all that Converse Mine coal, and presumably they're going to get their permits, and they'll start into production, and they'll be sending trucks every ten to twenty minutes down that highway to the rail head down below Hotchkiss.

That's how they run in Redstone, anyway, every twenty minutes. Look what it did to the highway from Redstone to Carbondale. It's just unbelievable. The loaded trucks you know, the side of the road. I don't know what the maintenance costs are, and how much the coal companies pick up. They have their tax, you know.

...or whether train transportation is the answer for their coal, and how do you go about seeing that that happens? Is it economically sound for them to truck it to Hotchkiss and then rail it or are they going to rail it from here? You know, none of these things have been asked.

Where can they hit a rail head or a loading point here in Paonia? Would it be better to truck it across the bridge, through Paonia over there to this side of town and load it? Who knows? I'm sure Paonia doesn't want that."

* * *

"I don't know what those trucks are going to haul but I hear some of them might even haul 25 tons, if they hold that much coal and the weight of the vehicle is going to be quite something added on that. This is a pretty good slope coming down after you get onto Roger's Mesa where it's inhabitated...and you get the _____on those roads and I can see where it could be quite a danger."

* * *

"They examined none of the problems that could be created by coal mining in this area in terms of traffic on the present routes. I frankly feel that the money they're planning to spend on that improvement up there (McClure Pass) could well be spent around here when this coal hits, in improving the traffic transit systems we have right here...Access to and from the mines, access to the mines from where the miners are going to live, that sort of thing. Because frankly if they expand, well, the Pan American subdivision up here, the Lamborn City complex that they're talking about up there, those roads are awful, and they're going to require some kind of improvement."

The other side of the trucking issue puts a different focus on the impacts:

"For the year of 1974, one company trucked 865,988 tons of coal (in Carbondale area).

43,299 trucks went through that area, multiply that by two would be 86,599 trucks that's loaded. 86,000. And if they worked everyday of the year, 365, that would be 237 trucks a day, went through that community. And I have yet to see any detrimental effects on that community. They're going by a school, they're going down a narrow mountain highway, and I know only of one, possibly two incidents, of wrecks on that road and they were caused not by the trucks. These people are experts, believe you me. They are in the most scenic valley in the United States. There's the Crystal River. There isn't any prettier place, Redstone area, it's beautiful. I have yet to look out there in the snow and see coal dust floating over the snow, yet those trucks are going through town. We can have the same thing happen here, very, very quietly. To truck that many trucks of coal a day down that valley, we were not talking about anything big like this down here. So, I don't look for any detrimental effects going through the city of Hotchkiss.

The haul over there at Redstone is twenty-six miles from the washing plant down. Now there's a coal company that's operating over there under more...requirements than what they're operating up here and they're doing a magnificent job. When those trucks are pulled down there to the...they come down that road, here's the Highway 133, and they get to this particular point, those coal trucks are washed out. Every truck load is hosed out. That cab is clean when it comes off that. And you get down here fifty yards from where you turn off the highway and you can take a look at the snow along side the road and there's not a speck of any coal. And they go up and down that road continually, quietly, they go fifty miles an hour and I've clocked them many, many times."

C. Profiteering

Potential impacts that citizens see as the most negative are profiteering and a growth boom.

"Rock Springs had zoning, they said. I had the misfortune to spend the night in Rock Springs and part of the day there this fall. Whatever they say about it is true. It's horrible. But they had zoning and it wasn't that the building inspector didn't go out. They don't think that shoddy buildings are the answer. I think the answer is that so much money and the lure of so much profit came in that they couldn't resistit."

* * *

"Land developers, they really don't care about long range problems. They'll obey the law alright and do as much as they have to but they're not worried about if I build a bunch of houses along the edge of his canyon and everybody's got a septic tank and that's okay, but in twenty years when they all seep through, will that whole wall fall off? They don't care, they're not even going to think about the possibility of it."

* * *

"A friend was over visiting us and we were talking, and his dad worked in that mine. He said that some of these mines are full of rock spars. There are places where rocks come down through the coal. The coal just disappears and there is a solid wall of rock and you don't know how much rock you'll have to go through before you get into coal again. He was the one who said he was in on the uranium bust around here. He was out prospecting and so forth, and he said, "I saw so many mines set up to sell to some sucker back East." He said they would do all sorts of things to this uranium mine and it would look like from all outward appearances that they were really going to mine and they would have a big seam of uranium exposed. Well, the same thing up there, they have a big seam of coal exposed. They peddle it and away they go, and there the guy would be with something that after about ten feet back into the cliff it peters out and no more uranium. You kind of wonder about a deal like this. This is bad for any area to have this sort of thing happen. But whenever you have a situation like this coal around here and people start getting excited about it, I am sure you are always going to have a quick buck artist."

* * *

"That's right. A lot of these people, if they're not careful are going to create the very thing they don't want, you know, by just ignoring it. I think what most of us are afraid of is...we're afraid of the opportunists, you know, that come in and make a big pile of money off of something and they'll leave a big mess behind them. They go somewhere else and this is what we don't want. That's the reason it looks like there has to be something. I don't think they can leave it wide open. It will take away. In an effort to be free, why you're going to destroy your own freedom this way. No, I think it's necessary. I don't believe in over control. I think that a lot of little things, sometimes, that are written in these things you could do without. Too restrictive. But I think #1041 will help. If, I say, if the state doesn't keep passing legislation to foul it up."

D. Rapid Growth

"I don't think I'm afraid of a growth, a steady, you know, maybe a slow steady growth if it continues, but the things I'm afraid of is like a boom type thing where they all hit at once and they all leave at once. I think in my estimation, the worst thing would be more crime."

* * *

"But I hope that a boom doesn't happen. I think it will change, more people will come, will start moving in, but I hope it will be slow and controlled. I hope some zoning ordinances will come in so that you don't have the chaos you have in _____ where everything is on top of the other: gas station, private home, business, junkyard and everything else."

E. Other Concerns

Concerns of residents included questions about company policies. Will developing companies provide coal to the local people?

"In a way I don't mind them developing the coal if they will look to the local people first, the ones that gave them their start. We need coal, too. I would like to see some of it used here rather than in Japan. There used to be three little mines up here, the people around here used to go up here, unless they wanted to pay extra they would go up to Somerset to get coal. Well, now the only place in the territory to get coal

is in Somerset. I guess they are finally hauling coal from Hawks Nest down to Bowie, I've been up there before I got my coal.

Another thing, my uncle just has a coal heating stove and he needs the lump coal. He made two trips up there and they didn't have any. Something sure needs to be done to take care of the local people with this coal. I don't know, this safety stuff, that's fine. All their safety regulations and all, but here again you've got to go back to Pennsylvania or someplace to get coal."

Will company policies and plans be given to people?

"And you can't do things without telling people. You're going to have trouble. And boy, you can have lots of it in small communities because you can just say any little old rumor and inside of thirty minutes, it's all over. That's a fact."

* * *

"Think we've got to make decisions like where schools go, where roads go for schools, for mines. Ought to be done by a cooperative effort of the people who have the information in the organizations in the county; the planning office, the school board, the state agencies involved and whatever federal agencies. The Federal Highway Administration apparently didn't talk to anybody locally or take it into their planning process. They made their decision and then coordinated their decision with local agencies. I think they gotta get them involved in the decision making process."

Other concerns of residents relate to environmental protection through public land management:

"I'm not so sure that it will change that much because I think 52 percent of the county is still public land. If that's maintained this is kind of what you're after, if that's kept like it is, multiple-use type things where...and pretty well take care of... I'm not sure that it won't be a pretty nice place to live even if you develop the rest of the land quite a lot."

* * *

"Well, the only thing I feel...if we're going to have coal development in Delta County I think that it should be controlled to the extent that we don't affect the environment to too great an extent. Anything you do is going to affect it some. I think we...that economically, Delta County needs it. We're really, I don't know how you do and how you don't, it's difficult, but there's got to be some way to mine coal and still not affect the ecology too much.

* * *

"Eventually the land is going to mean a lot more than it does now. Really good agricultural land is going to be at a premium, not monetarily, but just as a way of surviving. It's just going to be something very important and so I think it's something we should hang onto as a unit."

HOUSING

Availability

There is a growing demand for more housing in the Black Canyon Region. The construction industry, however, has not been able to keep pace with this rising demand. This is reflected in the spiraling costs of housing. Additionally, growing costs of property and building materials have forced more and more working families to either rent housing units or purchase mobile homes. The rapid growth of mobile homes in the region is reflected in Table 33.

The housing shortage bears down hardest on low and fixed income groups in the region. As of 1972, there were only 54 Federally subsidized housing units in the region.

Quality and Type of Available Housing

No comprehensive study of housing conditions in the region has yet been made other than census figures. Table 34 lists the major characteristics of housing in the region in 1970. The vast majority of housing is single unit structures. Approximately 50% of the housing structures are over 35 years old. The percentage of structures having all plumbing facilities in the region is 90.3%. This compares with the State's figure of 96.4%.

Housing Needs

In Table 35 , the estimated regional requirements for new housing between 1974 and 1980 are given. These figures from the Colorado Division of Housing for household formation and in-migration are largely interpretations derived from population projections developed by the University of Colorado's Division of Business Research. As noted earlier, these projections are viewed as conservative. Thus, it is likely that greater numbers of new housing structures will be needed by 1980 than reflected in the table. The table does show however, that the greatest demand for new housing comes from household formation and in-migration. The second greatest demand for new housing comes from the replacement of sub-standard housing units.

TABLE 33

YEAR-ROUND HOUSING INVENTORY
1970 & 1974

County	Housing Inventory-April 1, 1970			Estimated Housing Inventory-April 1, 1974		
	Total	Mobile	% Mobile	Total	Mobile	% Mobile
Delta	5,875	351	6.0%	6,258	640	10.2%
-Owner	4,523	298	6.6%	4,878	544	11.2%
-Rental	1,352	53	3.9%	1,380	96	7.0%
Gunnison	2,854	250	8.8%	3,383	590	17.4%
-Owner	1,750	213	12.2%	2,148	502	23.4%
-Rental	1,104	37	3.4%	1,235	88	8.7%
Hinsdale	93	12	13.3%	138	60	43.4%
-Owner	72	10	13.9%	113	51	45.1%
-Rental	21	2	9.5%	25	9	36.0%
Montrose	6,147	646	10.5%	6,974	1,110	15.9%
-Owner	4,347	549	12.6%	4,995	943	18.9%
-Rental	1,800	97	5.4%	1,979	167	8.4%
Ouray	682	61	8.9%	751	120	16.0%
-Owner	468	52	11.1%	531	102	19.2%
-Rental	214	9	4.2%	220	18	8.2%
San Miguel	951	99	10.4%	1,035	140	13.5%
-Owner	716	84	11.7%	791	119	15.0%
-Rental	235	15	6.4%	244	21	8.6%
Region	16,602	1,419	8.5%	18,539	2,660	14.3%
-Owner	11,876	1,206	10.2%	13,456	2,261	16.8%
-Rental	4,726	213	4.5%	5,083	399	7.8%

Source: Colorado Division of Housing, Housing in Colorado: Current Inventory and Needs, April, 1974

TABLE 34

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS, 1970

	Delta	Gunnison	Hinsdale	Montrose	Ouray	San Miguel	Region
Units in Structure							
1	5,240	1,987	48	4,963	601	835	13,674
2	99	96	--	122	5	5	327
3 & 4	130	70	6	100	33	7	346
5 - 19	68	286	5	220	9	7	595
20 or more	--	147	--	61	15	--	223
Year Structure Built							
1969 to March 1970	152	119	3	124	24	16	438
1965 to 1968	275	317	20	549	22	46	1,229
1960 to 1964	427	543	--	707	58	62	1,797
1950 to 1959	746	487	11	1,058	84	90	2,476
1940 to 1949	912	276	5	676	39	93	1,972
1939 or earlier	3,395	1,157	30	3,029	513	634	7,718
Plumbing Facilities							
All Plumbing Facilities	5,486	2,560	69	5,564	639	758	15,076
Lacking some or all	421	339	--	579	101	183	1,623
Mobile Homes	364	313	10	675	77	87	1,526

Source: Bureau of the Census, Detailed Housing Characteristics, 1970

TABLE 35

PROJECTED HOUSING REQUIREMENTS
1974 - 1980

County	Total	Household Formation & In-Migration	Current & Future Vacancy Needs	Occupied Standard Unit Replacement	Occupied Sub-Standard Unit Replacement
Delta	1,105	700	10	25	370
-Owner	913	650	5	8	250
-Rental	192	50	5	17	120
Gunnison	665	520	10	25	110
-Owner	473	390	5	8	70
-Rental	192	130	5	17	40
Hinsdale	70	60	5	5	-
-Owner	59	55	2	2	-
-Rental	11	5	3	3	-
Montrose	535	60	5	30	440
-Owner	328	45	3	10	270
-Rental	207	15	2	20	170
Ouray	180	130	5	5	40
-Owner	144	120	3	1	20
-Rental	36	10	2	4	20
San Miguel	100	-	5	5	90
-Owner	63	-	2	1	60
-Rental	37	-	3	4	30
Region	2,655	1,470	40	95	1,050
-Owner	1,980	1,260	20	30	670
-Rental	675	210	20	65	380

Source: Division of Housing, Housing in Colorado, April 1, 1974

PUBLIC FINANCE & TAX BASE

Table 36 shows the financial trends for the Black Canyon Region from 1958 through 1970. Although there has been fluctuation where revenues and/or expenditures are lower in one period than in the past, the unmistakeable trend is for revenues and expenditures to increase above inflation rates. The growth of the public welfare and health responsibilities of area governments helps explain a major causation of increasing public finances. A look at the following table demonstrates that the financial trends from 1958 to 1970 remained the same in 1972.

County finances for 1972 in the region are summarized in Table 37 . Further elaboration may be found in Appendix I. Those counties with the largest populations and retail sales, are also the counties with the largest revenues and expenditures. The three counties with the largest base from which to generate public revenue (Montrose, Delta, and Gunnison) were able to pay more revenues to the State than they received from the State. The other counties were deficit counties whereby they generated less State revenues than they spent for State authorized activities.

Table 38 lists local sales taxes and the date when they became effective. The State of Colorado has a State sales tax of 3 percent beyond the local tax rates. Under Colorado law, combined state, county and municipal sales tax rates cannot exceed 7%.

A proportion of all money collected by the BLM for mineral leases, grazing leases, and sales are passed back to the State. Most of this money returns to the county from which it came. This compensates somewhat for the inability of county governments to levy property taxes on national resource and reserved lands. Table 39 shows the amount of BLM receipts returned to the State in 1972, 1973, and 1974.

Table 36: FISCAL AND AUXILIARY DATA
REGION 10

	1958	1960	1962	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
REVENUE									
Taxes	$ 1,344,700	$ 1,456,300	$ 1,681,900	$ 1,952,800	$ 2,050,100	$ 2,166,900	$ 2,202,200	$ 2,253,000	$ 2,430,700
Licenses & Permits	24,900	25,400	24,500	33,800	39,700	38,100	39,200	38,700	40,700
Intergovernmental Revenue	1,784,500	1,765,200	1,868,600	2,076,700	2,310,600	2,688,100	2,492,300	2,743,600	3,367,400
Charges for Current Serv.	256,200	291,200	301,500	316,300	328,200	360,600	326,300	458,900	448,300
Fines & Forfeits	63,900	65,100	71,400	93,300	114,900	99,100	83,800	102,900	37,800
Miscellaneous	79,600	126,600	166,700	229,100	154,100	152,200	295,500	377,900	229,300
Transfers from Other Funds	33,200	54,800	79,900	54,600	64,500	158,000	96,700	75,300	60,100
TOTAL REVENUE	$ 3,587,000	$ 3,784,600	$ 4,194,500	$ 4,756,300	$ 5,062,100	$ 5,663,000	$ 5,536,000	$ 6,050,300	$ 6,614,300
EXPENDITURES									
General Government	$ 542,700	$ 676,000	$ 727,200	$ 829,400	$ 996,000	$ 913,700	$ 1,012,100	$ 1,128,500	$ 1,018,200
Public Safety	201,200	255,200	251,800	330,500	373,300	412,600	455,200	491,600	545,200
Public Works	1,453,100	1,384,900	1,403,900	1,639,000	1,567,500	1,689,400	1,872,700	1,919,200	2,238,900
Health	26,600	37,700	39,900	73,300	86,800	105,900	123,300	138,900	146,500
Public Welfare	598,400	691,800	772,500	810,400	901,000	891,500	944,300	872,600	1,214,300
Culture-Recreation	59,300	68,100	111,700	90,000	123,600	138,600	142,800	129,100	123,500
Debt Service	9,000	9,500	9,000	17,700	17,800	26,700	26,000		99,700
Miscellaneous	118,600	121,700	128,700	112,700	159,700	194,200	151,100	197,200	224,300
TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES	$ 3,008,900	$ 3,244,900	$ 3,444,700	$ 3,903,000	$ 4,225,700	$ 4,372,600	$ 4,727,500	$ 4,877,100	$ 5,610,600
Capital Outlay	750,000	467,400	538,800	596,400	776,000	694,900	1,578,000	911,900	744,700
Transfers to Other Funds			11,700	7,000					11,200
GRAND TOTAL	$ 3,758,900	$ 3,712,300	$ 3,995,200	$ 4,506,400	$ 5,001,700	$ 5,067,500	$ 6,305,500	$ 5,789,000	$ 6,366,500
AUXILIARY DATA									
POPULATION	42,400	44,118	45,527	46,408	45,660	45,544	44,024	44,489	44,927
TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION	$71,559,717	$76,914,652	$79,148,918	$79,687,407	$82,045,572	$83,944,958	$87,530,834	$90,393,730	$92,936,270
ADJ. GROSS PERSONAL INCOME	NA	$43,620,304	$51,622,751	$59,833,454	$61,051,891	$67,389,028	$68,933,242	$72,522,362	$78,982,257
NO. STATE INCOME TAX RETURNS	NA	NA	NA	12,775	13,873	14,235	14,394	14,770	15,476
(JUSTICE-COUNTY	$ 97,800	$ 105,000	$ 121,800	$ 151,100	$ 179,300	$ 179,900	$ 201,800	$ 225,600	$ 60,700

Source: Lynn Behrns, Colorado Local Government Financial Trends, 1972.

TABLE 37

SUMMARY OF COUNTY FINANCES, 1972
($1,000)

	DELTA	GUNNISON	HINSDALE	MONTROSE	OURAY	SAN MIGUEL	REGION
Total Assessed Valuation	24,460	18,500	2,389	35,293	5,786	8,552	94,980
Total Revenue	1,825	1,215	233	2,519	322	733	6,847
Intergovernmental Revenue	1,183	774	153	1,708	181	560	4,559
Federal	117	145	4	255	17	111	649
General Revenue Sharing	67	75	4	202	12	16	376
Other	50	70	0	53	5	95	273
State	1,066	629	149	1,442	165	450	3,901
Highway Users Tax	480	561	129	780	103	399	2,452
Welfare	549	58	0	596	21	46	1,270
Other	37	10	20	66	41	5	179
Total Current Expenditures	1,584	746	203	2,177	246	499	5,455
County Mill Levy	12.0	15.5	18.5	17.10	18.5		
Total Property Taxes	1,971	1,430	114	3,002	446	582	7,545
County	294	287	44	604	107	103	1,439
School	1,343	987	49	2,067	258	415	5,146
Municipal	116	95	5	165	41	38	460
Special Taxes	218	61	16	166	40	26	527
State Income Taxes Paid	522	316	7	658	63	66	1,632
State Sales Taxes Paid	808	576	26	982	70	70	2,532
Total of these two	1,330	892	33	1,640	130	136	4,161
Revenues to County from State	1,066	629	149	1,442	165	450	3,901
Surplus or Deficit	+264	+263	-116	+198	-35	-314	260

Source: 1972 Local Government Financial Compendium, Colorado Department of Local Affairs

TABLE 38

LOCAL SALES TAX RATE

COUNTY CITY	TAX RATE	EFFECTIVE DATE
DELTA	1%	7/1/70
Delta	1%	7/1/73
GUNNISON	0	------
Crested Butte	1%	7/1/71
Gunnison	1%	9/1/63
HINSDALE	2%	1/1/73
MONTROSE	0	------
Montrose	2%	12/1/73
Naturita	1%	7/1/73
Nucla	1%	7/1/73
Olathe	1%	1/1/73
OURAY	0	------
Ouray	2%	7/1/69
SAN MIGUEL	0	------
Norwood	1%	7/1/72
Telluride	2%	1/1/69

Source: Colorado Department of Revenue, ANNUAL REPORT, 1974

TABLE 39 a.

BLM RECEIPTS RETURNED TO STATE, 1972

COUNTY	National Resource Lands (Acres) 1/	Reserved Lands (Acres) 2/	Total (Acres)	Program Source	Receipts Returned	Return Per Surface Acre
Delta	204,865	803	205,668	Min. Leasing 3/	$ 64,736	$0.3148
				Sec.3 Grazing 4/	807	0.0039
				Sales 5/	620	0.0030
Gunnison	369,303	2,553	371,856	Min. Leasing	73,378	0.1973
				Sec.3 Grazing	1,453	0.0039
				Sales	213	0.0006
Hinsdale	110,088	3,987	114,075	Sec.3 Grazing	446	0.0039
				Sales	1	--
Montrose	594,303	42,004	636,307	Min Leasing	66,601	0.1037
				Sec.3 Grazing	2,483	0.0039
				Sales	128	0.0002
Ouray	38,430	328	38,758	Min. Leasing	784	0.0202
				Sec.3 Grazing	118	0.0030
				Sec 15 Grazg. 6/	195	0.0050
				Sales	405	0.0104
San Miguel	289,733	9,000	298,733	Min. Leasing	80,118	0.2682
				Sec.3 Grazing	1,175	0.0039
				Sales	29	0.0001

Table 39 b.

BLM RECEIPTS RETURNED TO STATE, 1973

COUNTY	National Resource Lands (Acres) 1/	Reserved Lands (Acres) 2/	Total (Acres)	Program Source	Receipts Returned	Return Per Surface Acre
Delta	204,865	803	205,668	Min. Leasing 3/	$ 57,825	$0.2813
				Sec.3 Grazing 4/	794	0.0039
				Sales 5/	577	0.0028
Gunnison	369,303	2,553	371,856	Min. Leasing	66,607	0.1791
				Sec.3 Grazing	1,431	0.0038
				Sales	165	0.0004
Hinsdale	110,088	3,987	114,075	Sec.3 Grazing	440	0.0038
Montrose	594,303	42,004	636,307	Min. Leasing	61,512	0.0967
				Sec.3 Grazing	2,453	0.0038
				Sec 15 Grazg. 6/	7	--
				Sales	155	0.0002
Ouray	38,430	328	38,758	Min. Leasing	784	0.0202
				Sec.3 Grazing	116	0.0030
				Sec 15 Grazg.	179	0.0046
				Sales	25	0.0006
San Miguel	289,733	9,000	298,733	Min. Leasing	84,361	0.2824
				Sec.3 Grazing	1,145	0.0038
				Sales	14	--

TABLE 39c.

BLM RECEIPTS RETURNED TO STATE, 1974

COUNTY	National Resource Lands (Acres)1/	Reserved Lands (Acres)2/	Total (Acres)	Program Source	Receipts Returned	Return Per Surface Acre
Delta	204,865	803	205,668	Min. Leasing3/	$ 81,277	$0.3952
				Sec.3 Grazing4/	934	0.0045
				Sec 15 Grazg.6/	10	--
				Sales5/	49	0.0002
Gunnison	369,303	2,553	371,856	Min. Leasing	93,836	0.2523
				Sec.3 Grazing	1,684	0.0045
				Sales	256	0.0007
Hinsdale	110,088	3,987	114,075	Sec.3 Grazing	518	0.0045
Montrose	594,303	42,004	636,307	Min. Leasing	80,445	0.1264
				Sec.3 Grazing	2,887	0.0045
				Sec 15 Grazg.	29	--
				Sales	171	0.0003
Ouray	38,430	328	38,758	Min. Leasing	1,546	0.0399
				Sec.3 Grazing	136	0.0035
				Sec 15 Grazg.	238	0.0061
				Sales	26	0.0007
San Miguel	289,733	9,000	298,733	Min. Leasing	103,222	0.3455
				Sec.3 Grazing	1,348	0.0045
				Sales	17	--

Source: Ed Parsons, BLM State Office.

FOOTNOTES TO ACCOMPANY TABLES

1/ These lands are not covered by any non-Federal right or claim other than permits, leases, rights-of-way, and unreported mining claims.

2/ These lands have been reserved for specific purposes. An example is the Naval Oil Shale Reserve in northwest Colorado.

3/ Receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 from all Federal mineral leasing. Receipts are not segregated by surface ownership. The Federal mineral estate under BLM management in Colorado includes approximately 42,000,000 acres. In addition to minerals on (or under) BLM-managed lands, those on National Forest land and many private lands are also included. These acreages are different for different minerals and consequently are not included in the tables.

CAUTION: Because of the above, receipts from all mineral leases in a county are pro rated over BLM-managed surface acres in that county. This could be misleading. The alternative would be lengthy research to separate leases tied to BLM surface from those which are not; or to treat surface and mineral estates as totally separate. The latter would involve a complex documentation of a variety of mineral reservations. This information is being compiled but will not be available for about a year.

Finally, the figures show the portion of minerals receipts from each county that were returned to the State. Distribution of receipts under Colorado State law may vary from this.

4/ Grazing receipts from lands within grazing districts as established under Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act.

5/ Grazing receipts from lands outside grazing districts managed in accord with Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act.

6/ This figure represent 5 per cent of the net proceeds from sales of vegetative and mineral materials and from sales of lands in each county. Actual distribution under Colorado State laws may vary from this.

Public Land Benefits to Counties, Not Reflected in Tables

1. Federal aid to "impacted school districts" is based on factors including Federal lands and employment (both public and private) related to those lands.

2. Allocation of Federal aid highway monies is based in part on public land ownership.

3. Use of and proximity to Federal land adds to the value of private land and hence the county tax base. For example, a BLM or Forest Service grazing permit usually adds substantially to the market value of the ranch to which it is attached. In addition, the clientele of guest ranches, outfitter services, ski areas, etc., and individual recreationists such as hikers, hunters, fishermen, spend substantial sums locally. These monies support local economies and a portion of them become tax receipts of local governments.

4. Public lands provide a resource base that supports local industries, such as mineral extraction and development, ranching, forest products, recreation.

5. The Bureau of Land Management (and other Federal land management agencies) provides other facilities or services. Many of these would otherwise be provided at county or State expense from local tax revenues. These include:

   a. Construction and maintenance of roads and trails.

   b. Fire protection.

   c. Comprehensive long-range resource planning for maximum public benefit.

   d. Construction and maintenance of recreation areas, roadside rest stops, etc.

LAND OWNERSHIP & USE

Land area and ownership is recorded in Table 40 . Approximately 70% of all the land in the region is owned and managed by the U.S. Forest Service and the BLM. The BLM accounts for 27% of all the land in the region.

As indicated in the Resource Based Industry section of this profile, the primary productive uses of BLM managed land are livestock forage, timber production, mineral extraction, and recreation. Other uses of national resource lands would include wildlife habitat, watershed protection and wilderness preservation.

The Soil Conservation Service periodically conducts a land use inventory for the whole State. The last completed inventory was in 1967.

Table 41 shows a reduction from 1958 to 1967 in the amount of acreage devoted to agricultural pursuits. As growth continues in the region, more agricultural land is likely to become subdivided to accommodate growing housing needs. Due to the importance of the agricultural industry in the region, area planning groups should seek to identify the most productive agricultural land and encourage its continued agricultural use.

Recently, the Soil Conservation Service published a series of land use maps which are based on a 1974 three percent sampling. These maps are available upon request. The SCS will also begin updating its land use inventory within the next year.

Table 42 shows the amount of acreage in the region which was devoted to urban uses in 1973. It also shows the amount of new subdivisions which (if developed) could more than double the amount of high intensity land use.

TABLE 40

BLM & U.S. FOREST SERVICE ACREAGE, 1970

County	Total Acres	BLM Acres	%	U.S. Forest Service Acres	%	Other Acres	%
Delta	738,560	205,718	28	191,651	26	341,192	46
Gunnison	2,071,040	371,859	18	1,265,167	61	434,014	21
Hinsdale	674,560	114,075	17	557,677	83	2,808	< 1
Montrose	1,432,320	641,415	45	327,924	23	462,981	32
Ouray	345,600	38,936	11	126,692	37	179,972	52
San Miguel	821,120	298,733	36	175,570	21	346,817	42
Region	6,083,200	1,670,736	27	2,644,680	43	1,767,784	29
State	66,327,040	8,465,124	13	14,361,432	22	43,500,484	66

Source: BLM Social-Economic Data System, 1970

TABLE 41

LAND USE ACRES - PRIVATE OWNERSHIP, 1967

	TOTAL INVENTORY	CROPLAND	PASTURE	RANGE	FOREST	OTHER LAND
Delta						
1958	340,655	77,231	131,250		117,525	14,659
1967	340,644	74,980	3,472	130,087	117,525	14,600
Gunnison						
1958	463,954	64,338	165,672		226,358	7,586
1967	463,954	35,186	55,796	170,400	184,476	18,096
Hinsdale						
1958	24,322	3,796	9,089		9,737	1,700
1967	24,318	4,514	3,841	4,442	8,107	3,414
Montrose						
1958	552,067	122,383	225,824		195,027	8,833
1967	552,051	94,921	48,926	140,013	195,027	73,164
Ouray						
1958	184,236	15,982	43,131		123,678	1,443
1967	184,231	18,590	8,854	17,119	123,678	15,990
San Miguel						
1958	354,390	36,372	128,317		186,236	3,435
1967	354,388	18,768	50,064	92,224	186,236	7,096
Region						
1958						
1967	1,919,606	246,959	170,953	554,285	815,049	132,360

Source: Soil Conservation Service, Colorado Conservation Needs Inventory, 1969

TABLE 42

AREA LANDS IN SUBDIVISION - 1973
(Includes unplatted subdivisions)

County	Present Urban	New Subdivisions
Delta	11,840 Acres	2,220 Acres
Gunnison	2,140 Acres	14,120 Acres
Hinsdale	- -0- -	160 Acres
Montrose	6,600 Acres	2,660 Acres
Ouray	700 Acres	3,260 Acres
San Miguel	580 Acres	3,720 Acres
Total	21,860 Acres	26,140 Acres

Total in Urban and Platted Subdivisions 48,000 Acres.

Source: Colorado Land Use Commission and Soil Conservation Service, Oct. 1973.

SECTION TWO: INFRASTRUCTURE STRUCTURE SYSTEMS ANALYSIS

Subject	Page
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TRANSPORTATION & COMMUNICATION

Transportation

The Black Canyon Region is served by air, train, truck, bus, and automotive means of transportation. Passenger service is restricted to air, bus, and automotive transportation. An overview of transportation patterns is shown on the following map entitled "Transportation."

The fundamental mode of transportation for the region is automotive. Topography and climate have played a powerful role in highway construction. Canyons and mountain ranges may separate two points almost within rock-throwing distance of each other in such a way that access by road may require a half-day journey. Deep snow on higher mesas and in the mountains make many areas inaccessible for five to six months every year.

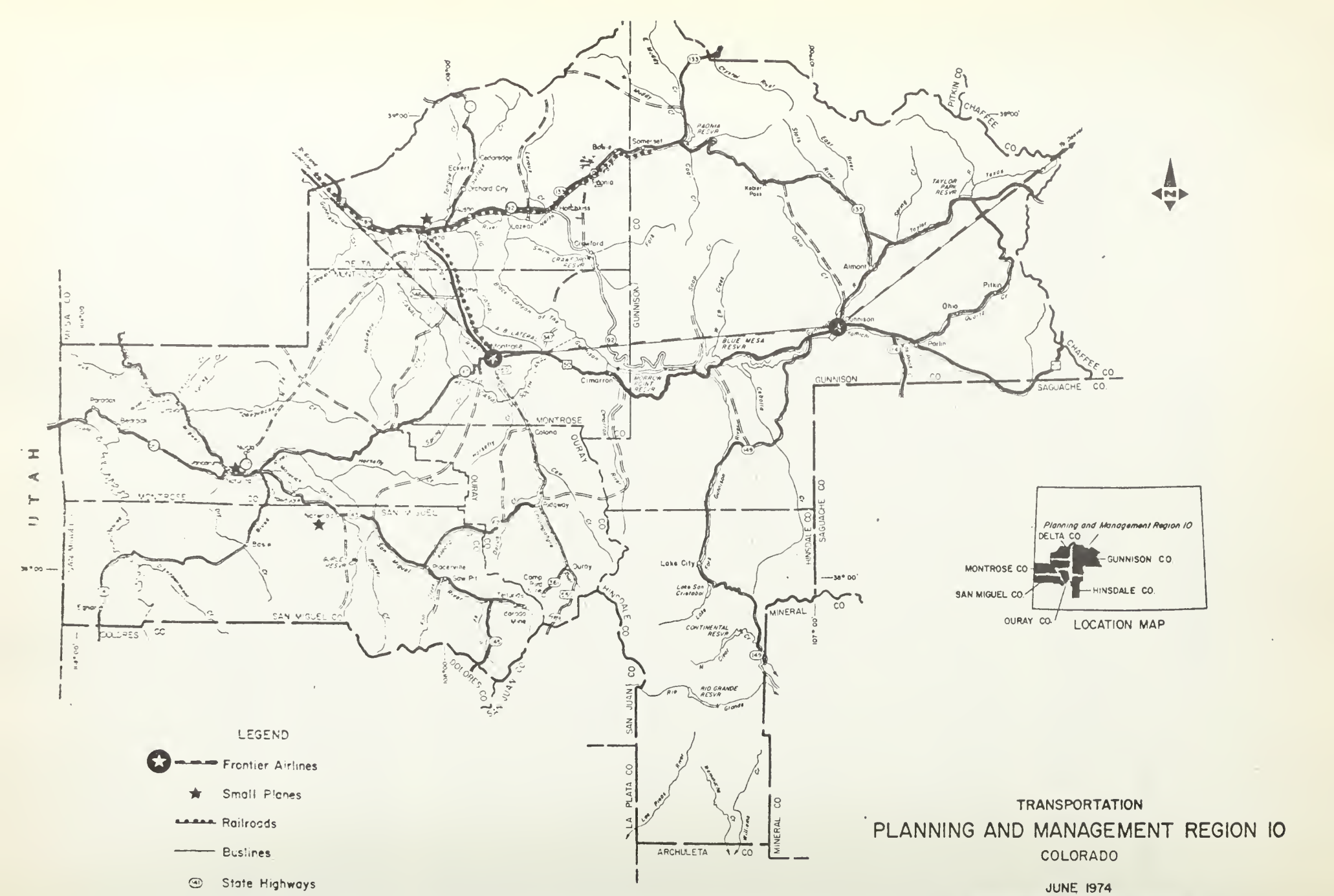
Automotive access to the region from the Eastern Slope involves either the crossing of Monarch Pass (elevation 11,312) on U.S. 50 or by way of I-70 to Highway 133 involving the crossing of McClure Pass with gravel roads from the pass to the Paonia Reservoir. Access to the region from the south can be negotiated on Highway 550 which involves the crossing of Coalbank Hill, Molas Divide, and Red Mountain Pass or on Highway 145 which necessitates the crossing of Lizard Head Pass and the Dallas Divide.

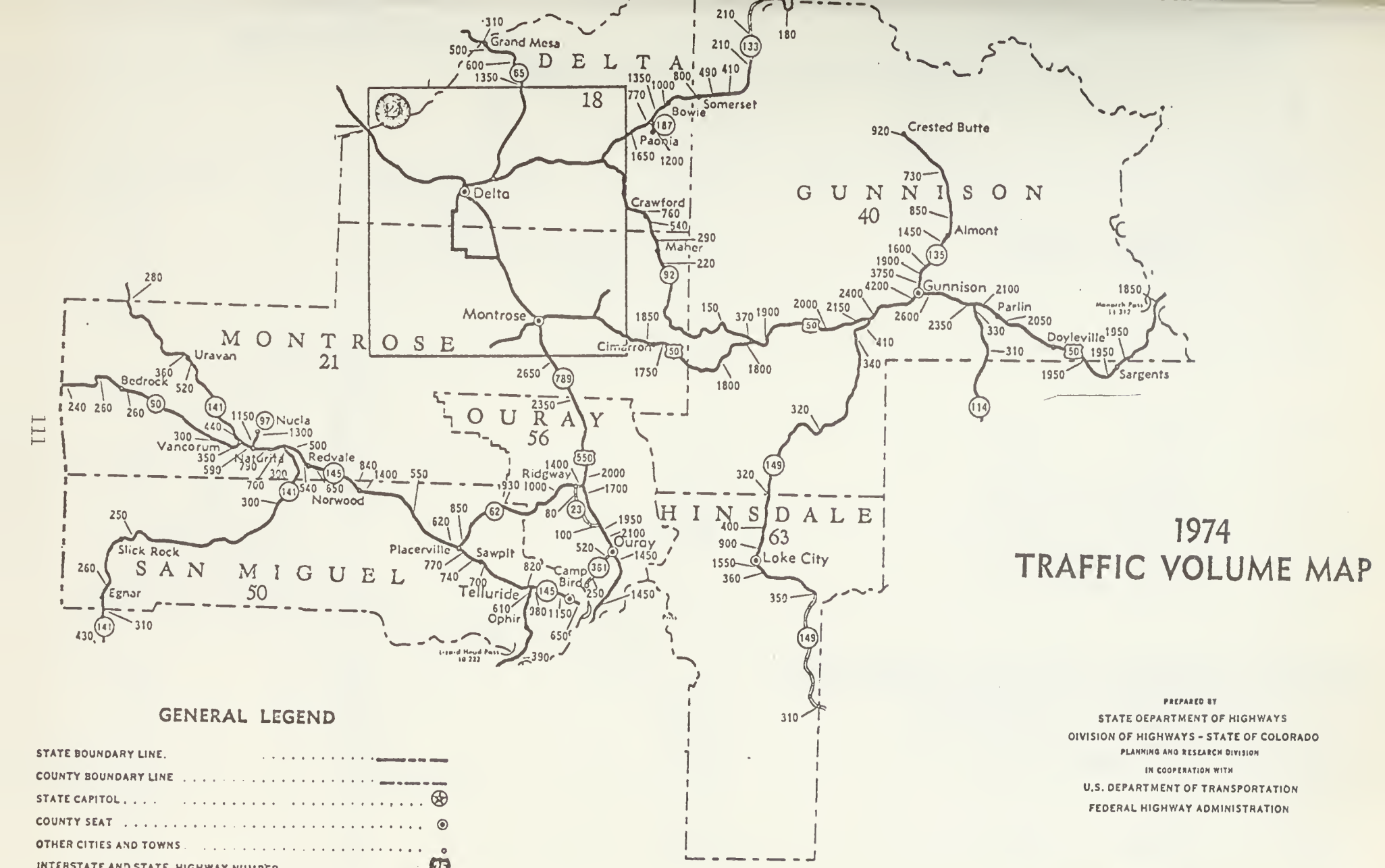
Traffic volume in the region centers along U.S. 50 (see "Traffic Volume Map"). Important offshoots include Highway 135 (from Gunnison to Crested Butte), Highway 149 (the only continual connection between Lake City and the rest of the region), U.S. Highway 550 (from Montrose running south and connecting with roads leading to Telluride and Nucla), and Highway 92 (from Delta running easterly to roads leading to Paonia and Somerset). Traffic volume intensified around the major cities and towns.

Mileage of State highway routes are given in Table 43 . In addition to State highways, there are 4,146 miles of county roads in the region. Most of the county roads are graded dirt or gravel. Many of these roads serve as vital links for the transporting of agricultural goods to marketing centers.

An ongoing effort is being made by the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service to increase public automotive access to large areas of public land now blocked or subject to being blocked by private land patterns. Ownership barriers and lack of roads continue to account for non-use by the general public of a significant amount of public domain in the region.

Bus lines provide east-west travel across the region. There is no regular north-south bus service for the region. Continental Trailways is the major carrier in the region.


LEGEND
Frontier Airlines
Small Planes
Railroads
Buslines
State Highways
U.S. Highways
Other Existing Roads
Planning and Management Region 10
DELTA CO
GUNNISON CO
MONTROSE CO
SAN MIGUEL CO
HINSDALE CO
OURAY CO
LOCATION MAP
TRANSPORTATION
PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT REGION 10
COLORADO
JUNE 1974
10 0 10 20 MILES
SCALE 1:1,000,000
UTAH
MONTROSE CO
SAN MIGUEL CO
DOLORES CO
OURAY CO
GUNNISON CO
HINSDALE CO
SAGUACHE CO
CHAFFEE CO
PITKIN CO
SAN JUAN CO
LA PLATA CO
ARCHULETA CO
MINERAL CO
Montrose
Ridgway
Telluride
Lake City
Gunnison
Crested Butte
Somerset
Paonia
Hotchkiss
Crawford
Cedaredge
Orchard City
Delta
Olathe
Cimarron
Colona
Ouray
Silverton
Lake San Cristobal
Continental Resvr
Rio Grande Resvr
Blue Mesa Resvr
Morrow Point Resvr
Crawford State Park Resvr
Paonia Resvr
Taylor Park Resvr
Kebler Pass
Almont
Pitkin
Ohio
Parlin



1974 TRAFFIC VOLUME MAP

GENERAL LEGEND

- STATE BOUNDARY LINE
- COUNTY BOUNDARY LINE
- STATE CAPITOL
- COUNTY SEAT
- OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS
- INTERSTATE AND STATE HIGHWAY NUMBER
- U.S. AND STATE HIGHWAY NUMBER
- STATE HIGHWAY NUMBER
- MOUNTAIN PASSES WITH ELEVATIONS 12,000

NOTE: THE STATE HIGHWAY NUMBER IS THE SAME AS THE LOWEST U.S. NUMBER ON THE ROUTE.

TRAFFIC LEGEND

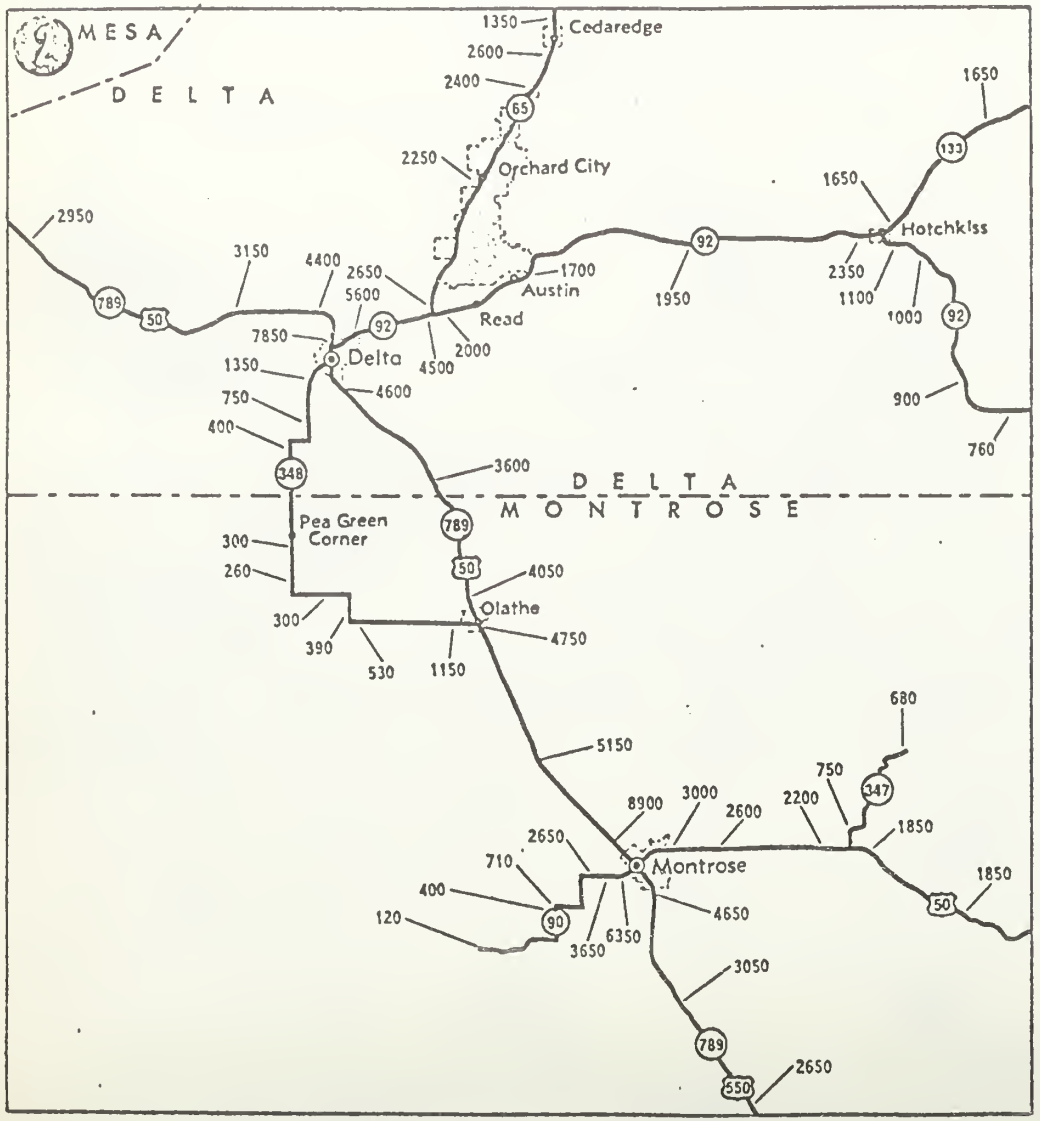
1974 ANNUAL AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC 9750

SCALE OF MILES

0 10 20 30 40

FEDERAL AID AND STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEMS REVISED AS OF JANUARY 1975

PREPARED BY
STATE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS - STATE OF COLORADO
PLANNING AND RESEARCH DIVISION
IN COOPERATION WITH
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION



DELTA-MONTROSE AREA

SCALE OF MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 10

TRAFFIC LEGEND

1974
TRAFFIC VOLUME MAP
COLORADO STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM

PREPARED BY
STATE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS - STATE OF COLORADO
PLANNING AND RESEARCH DIVISION
IN COOPERATION WITH
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL LEGEND

STATE BOUNDARY LINE
COUNTY BOUNDARY LINE
STATE CAPITOL
COUNTY SEAT
OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS
INTERSTATE AND STATE HIGHWAY NUMBER — 75
U.S. AND STATE HIGHWAY NUMBER — 6
STATE HIGHWAY NUMBER — 2
MOUNTAIN PASSES WITH ELEVATIONS — 12,000

NOTE: THE STATE HIGHWAY NUMBER IS THE SAME AS THE LOWEST U.S. NUMBER ON THE ROUTE.

TABLE 43

MILEAGE OF STATE HIGHWAY ROUTES BY COUNTIES

January 1, 1974

County & S.H.	System	Surface Type			Total	Rural	Municipal
		Gravel	Bituminous	Paved			
Delta							
50	FAP		24.913		24.913	23.790	1.123
65	FAS		29.979		29.979	22.412	7.567
92	FAS		34.353		34.353	32.705	1.648
133	FAS		15.867		15.867	15.545	0.322
187	FAS		0.687		0.687	0.687	0.687
348	FAS		6.077		6.077	5.351	0.726
	Total		111.876		111.876	100.490	11.386
Gunnison							
50	FAP		73.602		73.602	71.961	1.641
92	FAS		16.939		16.939	16.939	
114	FAS		7.991		7.991	7.991	
133	FAS	9.963	19.317		29.280	29.280	
135	FAS		27.417		27.417	26.623	0.794
149	FAS		36.029		36.029	36.029	
	Total	9.963	181.295		191.258	188.823	2.435
Hinsdale							
149	FAS	14.690	26.110		40.800	39.857	0.943
Montrose							
50	FAP		38.592		38.592	35.870	2.722
90	FAS		42.106		42.106	41.651	0.455
92	FAS		22.104		22.104	22.104	
97	FAS		4.559		4.559	3.334	1.225
141	FAS		41.333		41.333	40.890	0.443
145	FAP		17.052		17.052	16.592	0.460
347	FAS		5.178		5.178	5.178	
348	FAS		10.838		10.838	9.966	0.872
550	FAP		11.819		11.819	10.783	1.036
	Total		193.581		193.581	186.368	7.213

TABLE 43

MILEAGE OF STATE HIGHWAY ROUTES BY COUNTIES

January 1, 1974

County & S.H.	System	Surface Type			Total	Rural	Municipal
		Gravel	Bituminous	Paved			
Ouray							
23	FAS	7.080			7.080	6.932	0.148
62	FAP		10.756		10.756	9.722	1.034
361	FAS	5.200			5.200	5.150	0.050
550	FAP		37.058	0.036	37.094	33.940	3.154
	Total	12.280	47.814	0.036	60.130	55.744	4.386
San Miguel							
62	FAP		12.675		12.675	12.675	
141	FAS		43.787		43.787	43.787	
145	FAS		19.257		19.257	18.232	1.025
	FAS		30.534		30.534	29.227	1.307
	Total		106.253		106.253	47.459	2.332

FAS = Federally aided Secondary Highway Routes
FAP = Federally aided Primary Highway Routes

Source: State Department of Highways, Colorado State Highway System- Route Descriptions And Mileage Statistics, 1974.

Commercial airports are located in the cities of Montrose and Gunnison. The only scheduled passenger service airline in the region is Frontier Airlines. Table 44 shows the number of daily flights and the time of travel to reach destinations from starting points in the region. Besides the commercial airports, there are several smaller airports in the region for private planes, dusting planes, and rental planes.

Most of the freight in the region is transported by truck. The Denver and Rio Grand Railroad runs a branch line from Grand Junction to Delta, where it splits -- one line serving the farms and coal mines in the Hotchkiss-Paonia area, the other serving the farms and mills in the Montrose area. There is no passenger service on these lines. Railroad schedules are irregular except for the two daily scheduled coal trains to Somerset.

Table 45 gives assessed valuations for selected transportation companies.

Communication

The region is served by all of the major means of communication. There is only one TV station located in the region. Located in Montrose, KREY-TV is a satellite of KREX-TV Grand Junction. Numerous TV stations from outside the area transmit programs to the region.

There are four radio stations originating within the region. They are located in Delta, Gunnison, and Montrose. Table 46 lists the radio and television stations in the region.

There are numerous daily and weekly newspapers available in the region. However, the most widely read papers originate outside the region. The Grand Junction Daily Sentinel follows major current events in the region, especially in Delta and Montrose. Selected newspaper information is given in Table 47 .

Mountain Bell is the predominant phone company in the region. Calls between counties in the region are generally long distance. A cooperative system of toll-free service within the county would greatly improve communication service and reduce expenses. As for most utilities, the best services are provided to the more populous areas. Rural areas often are served by party lines with a large number of people on each extension. Table 48 selectively provides information on telephone and telegraph valuations. Western Union Telegraph Company in Delta is the only telegraph company in the region.

TABLE 44

WESTERN COLORADO AIRLINE SERVICE

	Hours	Daily Flights	Airline
GUNNISON to:			
Denver	1/2	2	Frontier
Grand Junction	1	1	Frontier
Montrose	1/2	1	Frontier
MONTROSE to:			
Denver	1	3	Frontier
Grand Junction	1/2	1	Frontier
Gunnison	1/2	2	Frontier
GRAND JUNCTION to:			
Aspen	1/2	1	Westair
Colorado Springs	1	2	Westair
Denver	1	6	Frontier/ United
Eagle/Vail	1	1	Westair
Gunnison	1	1	Frontier
Montrose	1/2	2	Frontier
Steamboat Springs	1	1	Westair
Albuquerque	1-1/2	1	Frontier
Los Angeles	2-1/2	1	United
Salt Lake City	1	1	Frontier

Source: Colorado: A Regional Approach

TABLE 45

SELECTED TRANSPORTATION VALUATIONS

RAILROADS:	
Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad Company	
Delta	$2,041,050
Gunnison	125,690
Montrose	789,990
Ouray	417,900
	$3,374,630
Private Car Line Companies	
Delta	$ 37,930
Gunnison	1,880
Montrose	13,970
Ouray	7,250
	$ 61,030
AIRLINES:	
Frontier Air Lines, Inc.	
Gunnison	$ 17,080
Montrose	16,380
	$ 33,460
Rocky Mountain Helicopters, Inc.	
Montrose	$ 6,430

Source: Fourth Annual Report, Colorado Division of Taxation, 1974.

TABLE 46

RADIO & TV STATIONS IN REGION 10

RADIO

CITY OF DELTA

KDTA-AM
Box 452 (81416)
D. E. Towne, President

CITY OF GUNNISON

KGUC-AM
113 E. Georgia (81230)
Roger Pepperd, Manager

KWSB-FM
Box 928 (Western State College) (81230)
Karl Cross, Manager

CITY OF MONTROSE

KUBC-AM
Box 970 (81401)
Jack McAuliffe, President

TV

CITY OF MONTROSE

KREY-TV (Co-Owned Satellite of KREX-TV, Grand Junction)
Box 49 (81401)
Carl Q. Anderson, Manager

Source: Broadcasting Yearbook, 1975

TABLE 47

NEWSPAPERS

DAILY:

1. Montrose Daily Press - Box 850
   Publisher or Editor: Montrose 81401
   W. Prescott Allen, Jr. (P)
   Dick Day (E)
   Circulation - 3,949 (No paper on Fridays)

BIWEEKLY:

2. Delta County Independent - Box 809
   Publisher or Editor: Delta 81416
   Kenneth Johnson (P)
   Paul Hathaway (E)
   Circulation - 3,865 (Mondays and Thursdays)

WEEKLY:

3. Hotchkiss North Fork Herald Chronicle - Box 98
   Publisher or Editor: Hotchkiss 81419
   Ken Johnson (P)
   Linda Bramlett (E)
   Circulation - 628 (Thursday)

4. Paonia Paonian - Box 7
   Publisher or Editor: Paonia 81428
   Damon A. Hubbard (P)
   Linda V. Hubbard (CP)

5. Crested Butte Chronicle - Box 155
   Publisher or Editor: Crested Butte 81224
   Myles Arber (P & E)
   Circulation - 2,500 (Thursday)

6. Crested Butte Pilot - Box 203
   Publisher or Editor: Crested Butte 81224
   Sandra Hickok (E)
   Circulation - 1,100 (Friday)

7. Gunnison County Globe - Box 660
Publisher or Editor: Gunnison 81230
Bill King (P)
Wilbur Flackman (CP)
Circulation - 2,262 (Wednesday)

8. Gunnison Courier - Box 240
Publisher or Editor: Gunnison 81230
Wallace D. Foster (P)
Joe White (E)
Circulation - 3,159 (Monday)

9. Gunnison News-Champion - Box 240
Publisher or Editor: Gunnison 81230
Wallace D. Foster (P)
Circulation - 3,165 (Thursday)

10. Nucla San Miguel Basin Forum - Box 8
Publisher or Editor: Nucla 81424
Bob Sweeney (P)

11. Ouray County Plaindealer & Herald - Box 607
Publisher or Editor: Ouray 81427
Joyce Jorgensen (P)
Circulation - 1,260 (Friday)

12. Telluride Times - Box 10
Publisher or Editor: Telluride 81435
Louis Newell (P)
Circulation - 1,681 (Thursday)

OUT OF REGION DAILY NEWSPAPERS:

1. The Denver Post - Box 1709
Publisher or Editor: Denver 80201
C. R. Buxton (P)
Circulation - 248,885 daily
350,696 Sunday

2. Grand Junction Daily Sentinel - Box 668
Publisher or Editor: Grand Junction 81501
Tom Collinson (P)
Circulation - 23, 079 (daily)

3. The Rocky Mountain News - Box 719
Publisher or Editor: Denver 80201
Michael Howard (E)
Circulation, 219,245 daily
242,685 Sunday

Source: Colorado Press Association, Advertizing Rate & Data Book of Colorado Daily & Weekly Newspapers, 1975

TABLE 48

SELECTED COMMUNICATION VALUATIONS

TELEPHONE COMPANIES:	
Continental Telephone Company of Utah	
San Miguel	$ 3,380
Delta County Cooperative Telephone Co.	
Delta	$ 512,880
Gunnison	30,090
Montrose	18,070
	$ 561,040
Mountain Bell	
Delta	$ 453,000
Gunnison	947,300
Hinsdale	16,930
Montrose	1,405,480
Ouray	211,390
San Miguel	229,910
	$3,264,010
Nucla-Naturita Telephone Co.	
Montrose	$ 147,700
San Miguel	7,050
	$ 154,750
Western States Telephone, Inc.	
Hinsdale	$ 108,770
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES:	
Western Union Telegraph Company	
Delta	$ 900
Montrose	1,180
	$ 2,080

Source: Fourth Annual Report, Colorado Division of Taxation, 1974.

FIRE CONTROL

Due in large measure to efficient fire control, fire on national resource lands has never been a major problem in the Black Canyon Region. As a result, fire presents no apparent constraint on land use decisions in the region. Table 49 shows the history of fire occurrence in the region. During the last several years, fire occurrence has been above normal. Some of this increase is attributable to the increase in the number of people using public lands.

The BLM and the U.S. Forest Service have traditonally maintained a high level of cooperation in fire reporting and initial fire attack. This cooperation has proven especially effective in fire control around the Gunnison and Uncompahgre National Forests.

In the last few years, the BLM Montrose District has worked to increase the extent of fire control coordination with the Delta and Montrose Sheriff Departments, the Delta County volunteer fire departments, and the Colorado State Forest Service. An inventory of fire equipment potentially available for fire control on BLM lands is given in Table 50. In addition to this inventory, BLM leased aircraft may be obtained upon request and availability from the Lynch Flying Service in Grand Junction. Should a fire progress beyond the capability of the District's fire control team, assistance from the interagency fire control center in Boise, Idaho, can be obtained.

TABLE 49

FIRE OCCURRENCE (1964-1974)

AREA	1974	1969-1973	1964-1968	TOTAL
San Miguel	33	69	45	147
Uncompahgre	30	54	22	106
Gunnison	5	12	23	40
Durango	15	38	25	78
Total	83	173	115	371

Source: Montrose District Office.

TABLE 50a.

1975 FIRE MOBILIZATION INFORMATION

District Personnel -- BLM, Montrose, Colorado

Name or Location	Telephone	Home Address
Montrose District Office	249-7791	South Highway 550
Carman Dunn, Montrose	249-8294	11 Eton Court
K. Lynn Bennett, Olathe	323-6451	S. W. on Ranch
Phillip W. Dwyer, Montrose	249-7851	806 S. Cascade
B. Curtis Smith, Montrose	249-6862	1509 Briston
Marshall E. Olson, Montrose	249-4078	Rt. 1, Box 136B

Staff of 15 other permanent people available if needed.

Summer Fire Crews - After June 10 - 9 Fire Fighters & Crew Bosses.

EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE

Number	
2 ea.	4-wheel drive pumper - 300 gallon (1 each available at the Nucla Airport & at BLM Montrose.)
2 ea.	Pumper units (slip-on type) (For 3/4-T. pickups) - 200 gal. 1 ea. available at the Nucla Airport & at BLM Montrose.
1 ea.	Pumper unit (slip-on type) (For 1/2-T. pickups) - 100 gal.
2 ea.	4-man Fire Fighting Crews - equipped.
30 ea.	Shovels.
30 ea.	Pulaskis
10 ea.	Back-pack pumps.
30 ea.	Hard hats.
1 ea.	Pacific Marine Pump & 500 ft. hose.
2 ea.	Five man cache - in fiberglass box.

Supply rations, replacement tools, and extra items.

TABLE 64

MAJOR PLANNING AGENCIES IN REGION 10

Region 10 Planning Commission

Big Country Comprehensive Health Planning Council, Inc.

Delta County Planning Commission

Montrose County Planning Commission

Gunnison County Planning Commission

Hinsdale County Board of Commissioners

Ouray County Board of Commissioners

San Miguel County Planning Commission

Ute Lands Resource Conservation and Development District

TABLE 50c.

1975 FIRE MOBILIZATION
INFORMATION

Montrose County Sheriff; Montrose and Nucla, Colorado

The following list of items are and will be available from the Montrose County Sheriff's Department, located at Montrose, Olathe and Nucla, Colo.

Montrose County Sheriff's Department; 249-6606 or Emergency 249-9111
(Day or Night)

Night - Sheriff Tom C. Gilmore; 249-4790

Night - Undersheriff Ronald L. Burch; 323-6572

Nucla - Dispatch - 864-733 (Day or Night)

Equipment located in Montrose:

1 - 2000 gallon water tank on transport
1 - 3/4-Ton 4x4 pickup for slip-on pumper
2 - Cat Dozers
30- Aluminum Hard Hats
50- Shovels
50- Pulaskis
5 - Double Bitted Axes
30- Men

Nucla Equipment:

1 - Cat Dozer
1 - 2000 gallon water tank on truck
1 - 3/4-ton 4x4 pickup for slip-on pumper
1 - 2½-ton 6x6 truck with 1000 gallon pumper
25 - Aluminum Hard Hats
25 - Shovels
25 - Pulaskis
5 - Double bitted axes
30 - Men

It is the request of the Montrose County Sheriff's Department that the Sheriff or Undersheriff be called upon notification of any and all fires within our county.

TABLE 50d.

DELTA COUNTY FIRE VEHICLES

Delta County Sheriff

1. Vehicle - Military 1/4 ton Jeep*
   Stationed at Delta
2. Vehicle - Military 3/4 ton 4x4*
   Water capacity - 250 gallon
   Type - Rural
   Stationed at Roubideau Honor Camp
3. Vehicle - Military 3/4 ton 4x4 Bomb Carrier*
   Water Capacity - 250 gallon
   Type - Rural
   Stationed at Alexander Lodge during summer

Delta Volunteer Fire Department

1. Vehicle - 1965 Ford, 2 ton, 4x2
   Water capacity - 750 gallon
   Type - Rural (pumper-tanker)
2. Vehicle - 1967, 1½ ton, 4x2
   Water Capacity - 750 gallon
   Type - Rural (pumper-tanker)

Cedaredge Volunteer Fire Department

1. Vehicle - 1958 IHC, 4x2
   Water Capacity - 300 gallon
   Type - Urban (pumper-tanker)
2. Vehicle - 1944 Military 6x6
   Water Capacity - 1100 gallon
   Type - Rural (mother tanker)
3. Vehicle - 1973 Ford, 3/4 ton, 4x4
   Water Capacity - 500 gallon
   Type - Rural (pumper tanker)
4. Vehicle - 1973 IHC, 2½ ton, 4x2
   Water Capacity - 1000 gallon
   Type - Urban (pumper-tanker)

5. Vehicle - 1946 Chev., 1½ ton, 4x2
   Water Capacity - 250 gallon
   Type - Rural (pumper-tanker)

*Equipment owned by the Colorado State Forest Service.

TABLE 50d.

DELTA COUNTY FIRE VEHICLES
(continued)

Hotchkiss Volunteer Fire Department

1. Vehicle - 1948 Military, 2½ ton, 6x6
   Water Capacity - 750 gallon
   Type - Rural (pumper-tanker)
2. Vehicle - 1964 Chev., 1½ ton, 4x2
   Water capacity - 450 gallon
   Type - Rural (pumper-tanker)

Paonia Volunteer Fire Department

1. Vehicle - 1956 IHC, 1½ ton, 4x2
   Water Capacity - 550 gallon
   Type - Rural (pumper-tanker)
2. Vehicle - 1946 GMC, 2½ ton, 6x6
   Water Capacity - 750 gallon
   Type - Rural (pumper-tanker)
3. Vehicle - 1968 IHC, 5 ton, 4x2
   Water Capacity - 750 gallon
   Type, Urban (pumper-tanker)

Crawford Volunteer Fire Department

1. Vehicle - 1954 GMC, 2½ ton, 6x6*
   Water Capacity - 1000 gallon
   Type - Rural (pumper-tanker)
2. Vehicle - 1953 GMC, 2½ ton, 6x6
   Water Capacity - 1200 gallon
   Type - Rural (mother tanker)

*Equipment owned by the Colorado State Forest Service.

LAND SURVEY STATUS

The present status of cadastral surveys in the Montrose District is portrayed on an overlay to the district base map. Complete original survey records are kept in the BLM State Office.

A cursory examination into the cadastral surveys for the Black Canyon Region would seem to indicate that approximately 98% of the area has been surveyed. However, as little as 50% of the surveys presently have standing monuments. This poses an acute control problem for resurveying in most of the areas in the region.

Lack of control has caused some trespass problems on BLM lands around the City of Montrose.

In some areas (most notably the San Miguel River Drainage Basin up to Norwood), a large percentage of the original surveys were executed erroneously. This has caused trespass problems in some of the uranium and vanadium mining areas.

Ideally, extensive resurveying should be undertaken to correct erroneously surveyed lands and to restore standard monuments. However, the heavy constraints of limited funds and pressing needs for resurveying in the oil shale areas of the State postpone indefinitely any extensive resurveying in the Black Canyon Region.

MAJOR UTILITIES

Electricity and Gas

The valuations for the major electric, gas, and pipeline companies are shown in Table 51 . The predominant electric companies in the area are the Western Colorado Power Company and the Colorado-Ute Electric Association. Supply of electricity in the region will be more than abundant to meet future growth with the completion of the Curecanti Storage Unit of the Colorado River Storage Project. The three dams being constructed in the project (Blue Mesa Dam, Morrow Point Dam, and Crystal Dam) will have a combined kilowatts capacity of 200,000.

The map entitled Rocky Mountain Power Pool shows the location of electricity transmission lines.

Natural gas in the region is only available around the more populated areas. Other areas must rely on LP gas. The Rocky Mountain Natural Gas Company is the major supplier of natural gas in the region. The map entitled Natural Gas Pipelines shows where the natural gas lines are located.

Water & Sewer

Present sources for domestic water supply, except in Gunnison and Lake City, come from direct diversion of stream flow usually several miles away from the municipalities they serve. As such, pipelines are required to transport stream water to storage facilities. Usually, the domestic water systems (operated by cities and towns) provide water to the unincorporated areas. However, remote areas must rely on individual wells or other means of acquiring water. The sources for domestic water use in 1970 are given in Table 52.

Water and Sewer Facility Plans prepared for the Colorado Division of Planning have been made for all of the counties in the region. According to this source, there are noticeable deficiencies in some of the present systems. In Delta, low water pressure is a problem in some areas because of inadequate mains. The Crawford water system has no treatment facilities. The Lake City water system should have an additional storage capacity of 500,000 gallons to meet the fire and domestic water needs during the tourist season. This is the case in Nucla also. The Ouray system needs an additional 976,000 gallons of water storage to adequately insure enough water for fire and domestic use. Financial constraints have often restrained needed improvements. Water service extension to accommodate growth is problematic throughout the region.

Municipal systems are found in a number of Colorado communities, including Colorado Springs, Fort Collins, Fort Morgan, La Junta, Lamar, Longmont, Loveland, and Trinidad.

Rural electric cooperatives serve many of the farming areas. In the northern part of the state they draw their power from the Bureau of Reclamation hydro plants operated in connection with irrigation systems.

Colorado's electric power facilities, both public and private, are part of the Rocky Mountain power pool which, in turn, is part of the western United States power network, assuring industry an ample and reliable source in every part of the state.

Colorado's average electric rates, as shown in the Federal Power Commission's Survey of Typical Electric Bills, were well below the national average in all service classes. Specific rates will vary with the utility serving a locality, as well as the demand and energy requirements, load factor, and other requirements of large individual users.

See map on next page.

MAP GUIDE

ROCKY MOUNTAIN POWER POOL COLORADO PORTION

A-2 Arkansas Valley G & T, Inc.
C-4 City of Colorado Springs
C-5 City of Lamar
C-6 City of Las Animas
C-7 Colo-Ute Elec. Assn.
D-1 Delta-Montrose Rural Power Lines, Inc.
E-1 Empire Electric Assn.
G-3 Grand Valley Rural Power Lines, Inc.
G-4 Gunnison County Electric Assn.
H-1 Highline Elec. Assn.
H-2 Holy Cross Elec. Assn., Inc.
H-4 Home Light & Power Co.
I-2 Intermountain REA
K-1 K-C Elec. Assn.
L-1 La Plata Elec. Assn.
M-3 Moon Lake Elec. Assn.
M-4 Morgan County REA
M-5 Mountain Parks Elec. Assn.
M-6 Mountain View Elec. Assn.
P-0 Pueblo Ordnance Depot
P-3 Poudre Valley REA
P-4 Public Service Co. of Colo.
S-1 Sangre De Cristo Elec. Assn.
S-2 San Isabel Elec. Assn.
S-3 San Luis Valley Rural Elec. Co-Op, Inc.
S-4 San Miguel Power Assn.
S-5 SE Colo. Power Assn.
S-8 Southern Colorado Power Co.
T-2 Tri-State G & T
U-1 Union REA Colo.
U-2 U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
W-2 Western Colorado Power Co.
W-5 White River Elec. Assn.
Y-1 Yampa Valley Elec. Assn.
Y-2 Y-W Elec. Assn.

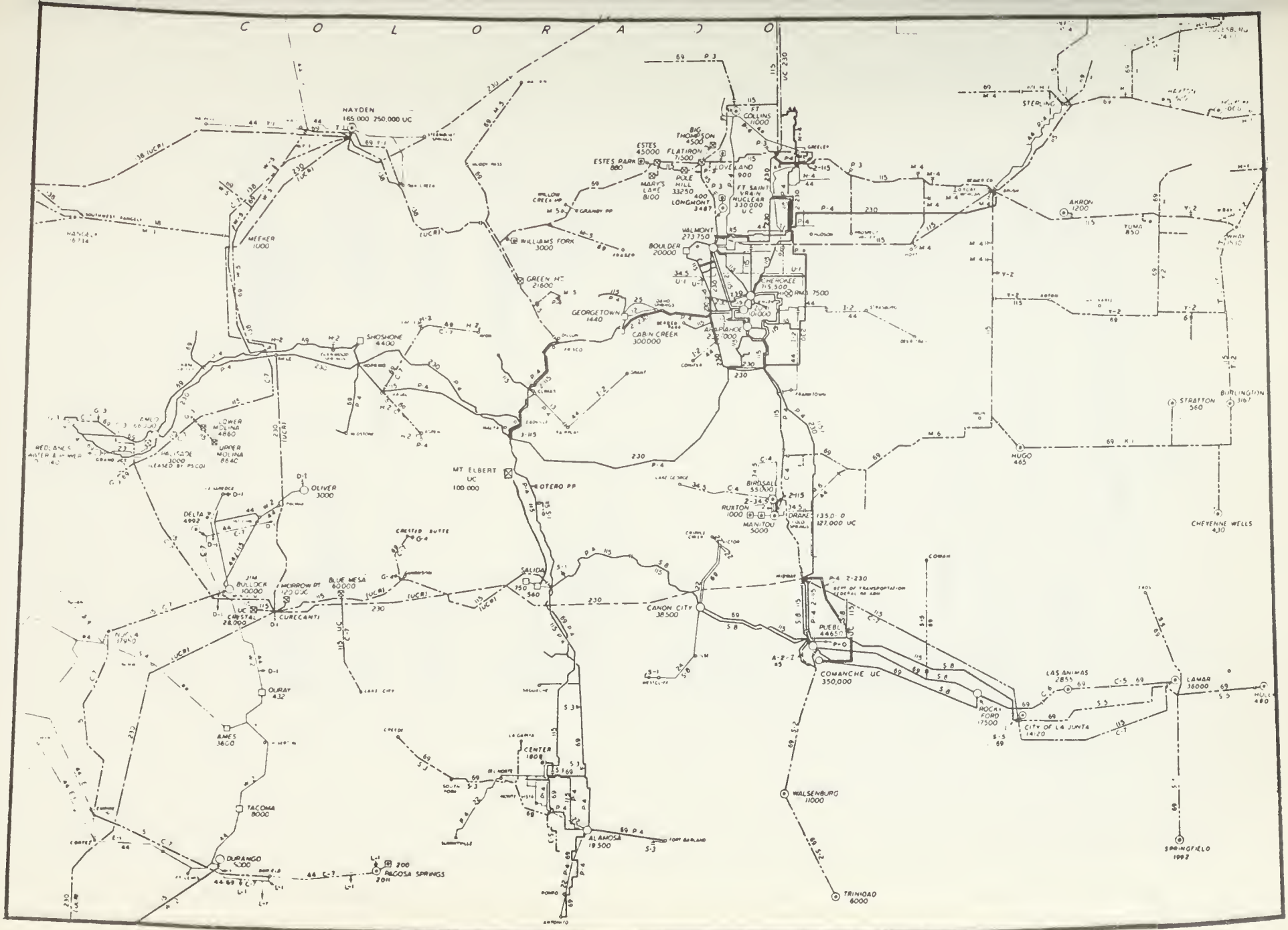

COLORADO
HAYDEN
165,000 250,000 UC
MEEKER
1000
WILLIAMS FORK
3000
GREEN MT
21600
GEORGETOWN
1440
CABIN CREEK
300000
SHOSHONE
4400
LOWER MOLINA
4860
UPPER MOLINA
864C
REDLANDS
HILLSIDE
3000
LEASED BY PSCO
OLIVER
3000
DELTA
4992
JIM BULLOCK
10000
CRYSTAL
28,000
CURECANTI
MORROW PT
120 000
BLUE MESA
60000
CRESTED BUTTE
OURAY
432
AMES
3600
TACOMA
8000
DURANGO
5200
PAGOSA SPRINGS
2011
MT ELBERT
UC
100 000
OTERO PP
SALIDA
750
360
CENTER
1808
ALAMOSA
19500
FT COLLINS
11000
BIG THOMPSON
4500
ESTES
45000
FLATIRON
71500
ESTES PARK
880
MARYS LAKE
8100
POLE HILL
33250
LOVELAND
900
LONGMONT
3487
FT SAINT VRAIN
NUCLEAR
330000
UC
VALMONT
273 750
BOULDER
20000
CHEROKEE
715,500
ARAPAHOE
220,000
PAWNEE
500,000
7500
AKRON
1200
YUMA
850
STERLING
BIRDSALL
55000
RUXTON
1000
MANITOU
5000
ORDAL
1350 0
127,000 UC
STRATTON
560
BURLINGTON
3167
HUGO
465
CHEYENNE WELLS
430
CANON CITY
38500
PUEBL
44650
COMANCHE UC
350,000
WALSENBURG
11000
TRINIDAD
6000
ROCKA FORD
17500
CITY OF LA JUNTA
14120
LAS ANIMAS
2855
LAMAR
36000
SPRINGFIELD
1992

TABLE 51

SELECTED UTILITY VALUATIONS

ELECTRIC COMPANIES:

Public Service Company of Colorado	
Gunnison	$ 6,530
Western Colorado Power Company	
Delta	$ 544,750
Gunnison	179,030
Montrose	1,564,380
Ouray	213,750
San Miguel	297,180
	$2,799,090
Colorado-Ute Electric Ass'n., Inc.	
Delta	$ 55,550
Gunnison	95,030
Montrose	1,577,740
Ouray	420
San Miguel	40,070
	$1,768,710
Delta-Montrose Rural Power Lines Assn.	
Delta	$ 255,870
Gunnison	14,770
Montrose	36,580
Ouray	29,260
	$ 336,480
Empire Electric Assn., Inc.	
San Miguel	$ 23,650
Grand Valley Rural Power Lines, Inc.	
Delta	$ 3,630
Gunnison County Electric Assn., Inc.	
Gunnison	$ 210,220
Hinsdale	23,800
	$ 234,020

Holy Cross Electric Association, Inc.	
Gunnison	$ 12,170
La Plata Electric Association, Inc.	
Hinsdale	$ 6,470
San Luis Valley Rural Electric Coop., Inc.	
Hinsdale	$ 21,650
San Miguel Power Assn., Inc.	
Montrose	$ 357,330
Ouray	370
San Miguel	157,920
	$ 515,620

GAS COMPANIES:

Northern Natural Gas Company	
Gunnison	$ 128,620
Rocky Mtn. Natural Gas Co., Inc.	
Delta	$ 427,000
Montrose	255,160
San Miguel	390,990
	$1,073,150
Salida Gas Service Company	
Gunnison	$ 26,850

GAS PIPELINE CARRIERS:

El Paso Natural Gas Company	
Montrose	$ 58,990
San Miguel	122,510
	$ 181,500
Western Slope Gas Company	
Gunnison	$ 89,610

PIPELINE COMPANIES:

Trans-Colorado Pipeline Company	
Delta	$ 33,050
Montrose	248,970
San Miguel	60,440
	$ 342,460

Source: Fourth Annual Report, Colorado Division of Taxation, 1974.

TABLE 52

SOURCE OF WATER, 1970

County	Public System or Private Company		Individual Well		Other	
	Total	Rural	Total	Rural	Total	Rural
Delta	5,156	3,702	127	127	616	616
Gunnison	1,752	455	858	845	288	288
Hinsdale	32	32	29	29	8	8
Montrose	4,492	2,215	581	581	1,062	1,055
Ouray	530	530	134	134	91	91
San Miguel	538	538	209	209	204	204

Source: U.S. Census of Housing, 1970.

Table 53 lists the water and sewage capacity for many of the communities. Generally, sewer facilities are currently adequate in the region. Table 54 shows the means of sewage disposal in the region in 1970. Rural areas relied primarily on septic tanks and cesspools. Solid waste removal is available in the larger towns. Other areas must rely on individual initiative.

TABLE 53

WATER AND SEWAGE CAPACITY
(SELECTED COMMUNITIES)

Community	WATER			SEWAGE	
	Water Source	Pumping Capacity	Peak Demand	Treatment Plant Capacity	Type of Treatment
Cedaredge	Springs	20 MGD	1.3 MGD	N.A.	N.A.
Delta	Lake, Reservoir	5 MGD	4.5 MGD	1 MGD	Primary
Gunnison	Wells	3.2 MGD	1.3 MGD	3.5 MGD	Secondary
Montrose	Reservoir	8 MGD	6 MGD	0.8 MGD	Secondary
Naturita	River	0.8 MGD	0.5 MGD	0.1 MGD	Primary
Norwood	Springs, Reservoir	0.3 MGD	0.3 MGD	0.2 MGD	Secondary
Nucla	River	0.6 MGD	0.6 MGD	0.1 MGD	Primary
Olathe	Reservoir	0.5 MGD	0.3 MGD	0.2 MGD	Primary
Paonia	Springs	4.0 MGD	3.8 MGD	0.4 MGD	Secondary

Source: Colorado Community Profiles, State of Colorado, Division of Commerce and Development, Community Development Section.

TABLE 54

SEWAGE DISPOSAL, 1970

County	Public Sewer		Septic Tank or Cesspool		Other	
	Total	Rural	Total	Rural	Total	Rural
Delta	2,019	669	3,576	3,499	304	277
Gunnison	1,462	165	1,139	1,126	297	297
Hinsdale	32	32	37	37	--	--
Montrose	3,297	1,075	2,388	2,373	450	430
Ouray	324	324	348	348	83	83
San Miguel	478	478	322	322	151	151

Source: U.S. Census of Housing, 1970

PUBLIC PROTECTION

Law Enforcement

Law enforcement in the State of Colorado is structured along three levels -- state, county, and municipal. On the state level there is the Colorado State Patrol and the Colorado Bureau of Investigations. The State Patrol, administered under the Department of Highways, is primarily responsible for the enforcement of laws on State highways. The Black Canyon Region is in State Patrol District 4-C. The district office is located in Montrose. Extensive emergency communication service (V.I.A. dispatch radio) is provided by the Patrol for the region. Upon request, the State Patrol assists local units of government. The Colorado Bureau of Investigations assists local governments in the investigation and detection of crime and enforcement of State criminal laws.

On the county level, sheriffs' departments are the primary law enforcement agencies. Their responsibilities extend over the whole county. However, they do not patrol in incorporated areas.

The municipal police departments are the primary law enforcement agencies in incorporated areas. Most towns in the region employ only one full time officer or town marshall. The cities of Delta, Gunnison, and Montrose are exceptions due to larger populations.

In discussions with local enforcement agencies, cooperation and assistance for the enforcement of the law on national resource lands is available in emergency situations. The State Patrol and the county sheriff departments have the greatest capacities in terms of legal power and actual equipment to assist in such emergencies.

Search and Rescue

Each county in the region has at least one Search and Rescue organization to respond to emergency situations on public lands. Such situations would include drownings, lost persons, heart attacks, etc.

HEALTH SYSTEMS

The Region's Big Country Comprehensive Planning Council recently prepared the Areawide Comprehensive Health Plan. This document should be referred to for detailed health facility adequacy and needs.

Table 55 depicts the level of health manpower in the region in 1972. Fortunately, there is currently a relatively large number of practicing physicians. However, certain areas have concentrations of physicians while others do not. Residents of Lake City in Hinsdale County must travel 60 miles to Gunnison for medical treatment. The recent retirement of Dr. Spangler in Ouray means a greater dependency of that county on medical care offered in Montrose. Delta County also has a degree of physician shortage, considering the population. Distribution of specialists in the area is also a problem.

In Table 56 , a list of most of the major health facilities is given. The three hospitals serving the area are located in the most populated counties. Elderly care is concentrated in Delta and Montrose Counties. According to the Colorado State Plan for the Construction or Modification of Hospitals & Other Health Care Facilities, 100% of the need for hospitals is being met in the region. While almost none of the need for long term care is being met in Gunnison and Hinsdale Counties, Delta and Montrose more than compensate with an abundance of facilities. Only 50% of the need for outpatient services is being met in Delta, Montrose, Ouray, and San Miguel Counties.

In response to the isolation of many areas from hospitals in the region, 12 ambulance services have provided emergency travel service in the region. Nine of these services serve populations of less than 5,000.

There are also numerous Public Health Services available in the region in addition to the above. The following highlights for each county come from the Areawide Comprehensive Health Plan:

1. Highlights of services available

    a. Delta County - School health (vision and hearing screening, strep screening, hypertension screening, and immunizations through joint school district-county funding), limited home health care services, disease control services, handicapped children's services, chronic disease screening and services, Head Start support, follow-up of State Hospital discharges, septic tank inspection, family planning, migrant health, development disabilities, restaurant inspection, engineering services.

b. Gunnison County - Limited home health care services, well baby clinics, handicapped children's services, prenatal classes, disease control services, nutrition instruction, family planning, alcohol counseling, State Hospital follow-up, school health services (vision, hearing, strep screening, immunizations, health education, speech therapy), septic tank inspection, limited environmental health services.

c. Hinsdale County - Limited public health services including school health (hearing & vision screening, immunizations), home care, child health conferences, and septic tank inspection.

d. Montrose County - Limited home health services, handicapped children's services, disease control services, screening services, State Hospital follow-up, chronic disease services, limited health education services, family planning services, limited environmental health services, extensive school health activities, restaurant inspection, septic tank inspection.

e. Ouray County - Septic tank inspections, restaurant inspections, limited home care, disease control services, school health services (screening for vision and hearing, immunizations, cultures, psychological testing,etc.).

f. San Miguel County - Limited home health care, family planning services, disease control services, restaurant inspection, school health (vision, hearing....etc.) septic tank inspection.

TABLE 55

HEALTH MANPOWER: 1972

	DELTA	GUNNISON	HINSDALE	MONTROSE	OURAY	SAN MIGUEL	REGION
Physicians (1974) (M.D. & D.O.)	11	7	--	24	2	1	45
R.N.'s-Practicing	32	22	--	50	3	5	112
LPN's-Practicing	36	1	--	33	--	--	70
Dentists	7	3	--	7	1	1	19
Optometrists	2	1	--	6	--	1	10
Chiropractors	2	1	--	2	1	--	6
Psychologists	--	--	--	1	--	--	1
Physical Therapists (1973)	--	1	--	1	--	--	2
Pharmicists (1974)	18	4	--	19	3	5	49

Source: Demographic Profile: Colorado Planning & Management District 10, Colorado Department of Health, 1975

TABLE 56

HEALTH FACILITIES

Hospitals

Delta Memorial Hospital
Location: Delta, Colorado
Licensed # of Beds: 28
% Occupancy (1974): 64.3%
Services: An acute care facility providing general medical-surgical care as well as outpatient care

Gunnison County Public Hospital
Location: Gunnison, Colorado
Licensed # of Beds: 24
% Occupancy (1974): 37.7%
Services: A general acute hospital providing general medical-surgical services with post-operative recovery room and intensive cardiac care services

Montrose Memorial Hospital
Location: Montrose, Colorado
Licensed # of Beds: 75
% Occupancy (1974): 61.9%
Services: A general care hospital providing a full range of medical-surgical services including post-operative recovery room, intensive cardiac care, intensive care, physical therapy, forensic laboratory, cardiac stress tests, pulmonary function tests, nuclear medicine, outpatient care, and outpatient surgery

Long-Term Care Facilities

Del Vista Nursing Home
Location: Delta, Colorado
Licensed # of Beds: 94 skilled nursing care beds
% Occupancy (1972-1974): 108%
Services: Physical therapy, social services, dental services, podiatry services, and recreational therapy

Eventide of Montrose
Location: Montrose, Colorado
Licensed # of Beds: 120 total (112 skilled care, 8 intermediate care)
% Occupancy (1972-1974): 80%
Services: Physical therapy, social services, dental services, podiatry services, and speech therapy

TABLE 56

HEALTH FACILITIES

Long-Term Care Facilities
(Continued)

Evergreen Nursing Home
Location: Montrose, Colorado
Licensed # of Beds: 30
% Occupancy (1972-1974): 92%
Services: Social services, dental services, and recreational therapy

Harold's Nursing Home
Location: Delta
Licensed # of Beds: 31
% Occupancy (1972-1974): 86%
Services: Physical therapy, social services, dental services, podiatry services, and recreational therapy

Horizons Nursing Home
Location: Delta, Colorado
Licensed # of Beds: 30
% Occupancy (1972-1974): 73%
Services: Physical therapy, social services, dental services, inhalation therapy, and recreation therapy

Rest Haven Nursing Home
Location: Delta, Colorado
Licensed # of Beds: 30
% Occupancy (1972-1974): 77%
Services: Social services, dental services, and recreational therapy

Valley Manor Nursing Home
Location: Montrose, Colorado
Licensed # of Beds: 106 total (76 skilled care, 27 intermediate care)
% Occupancy (1972-1974): 83.8%
Services: Physical therapy, social services, dental services, inhalation therapy, and recreational therapy.

TABLE 56

HEALTH FACILITIES

Communicy Clinics

Norwood Community Clinic
Location: Norwood, Colorado
# of Beds: 2
Services: Limited to observation and stabilization of patients

Source: Areawide Comprehensive Health Plan, Big Country Comprehensive Health Planning Council, Inc., 1975

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

The Black Canyon Region is served by 10 public school districts. Several district boundaries extend to counties outside of the region. Table 57 lists the school districts serving the region and the counties which are wholly or partially included within the district. Following the table, the boundaries of each school district are graphically displayed.

Selected information for each school is given by district in Table 58. Several districts are presently facing deficiencies in physical facilities. For example, the School Board of School District 50J has proposed to consolidate the present inadequate four high schools in the District to two new buildings which would have a greater enrollment capacity and improved facilities.

The only college in the region is Western State College located in Gunnison. This college offers a varied four-year liberal arts program. Master of Arts degrees are available in biology, chemistry, mathematics, and physics. Adams State College, Fort Lewis State College, and Mesa College (all in Western Colorado) are attended by many people from the region.

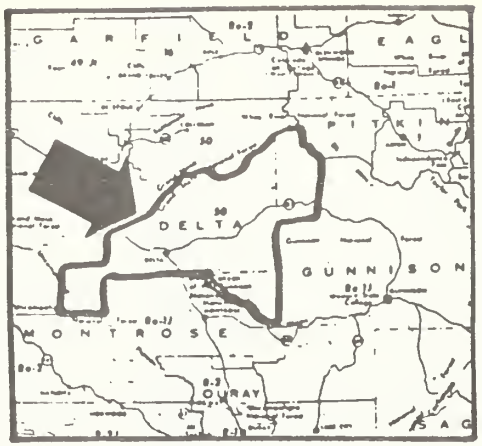
A new Vocational Educational Center in Delta will be in full operation soon. Besides offering alternatives in education for non-college directed students, it will be a varied technical career training school. One unique aspect will be a program for training new miners.

TABLE 57

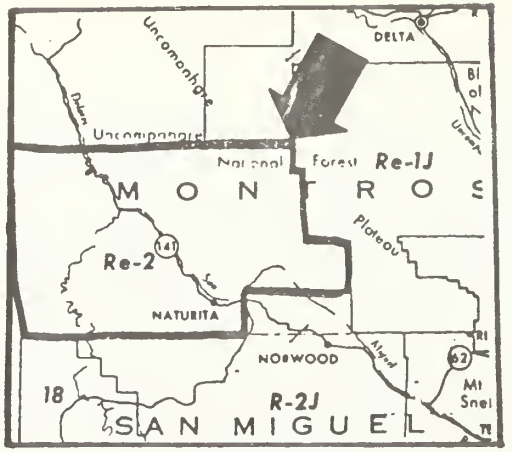
BLACK CANYON SCHOOL DISTRICTS

District Name	Counties Wholly or Partially Included in District
50 Delta County	Delta Gunnison Montrose Mesa
Re 2 West End	Montrose
Re 1J Montrose County	Montrose Gunnison Ouray
Re 1J Gunnison Watershed	Gunnison Saguache
Re 1 Hinsdale County	Hinsdale
18 Egnar	San Miguel
R-2J Norwood	San Miguel Montrose
R-1 Telluride	San Miguel
R-2 Ridgway	Ouray
R-1 Ouray	Ouray

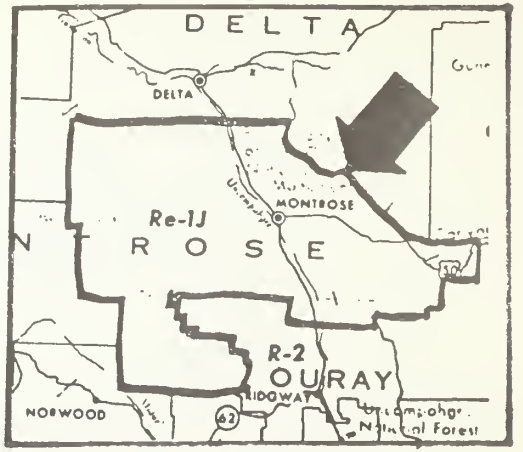
SOURCE: Consolidated Report on Elementary and Secondary Education in Colorado, 1975, by the Colorado Department of Education.



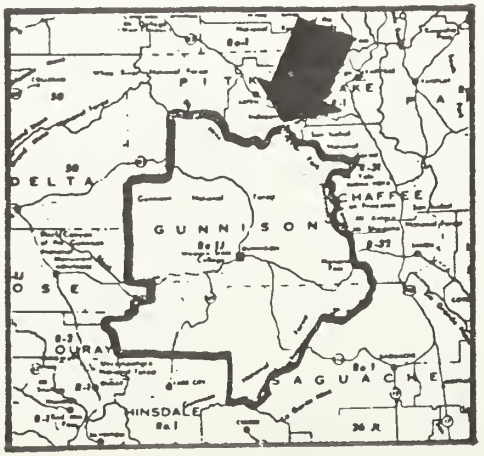
50 DELTA COUNTY



Re-2 WEST END



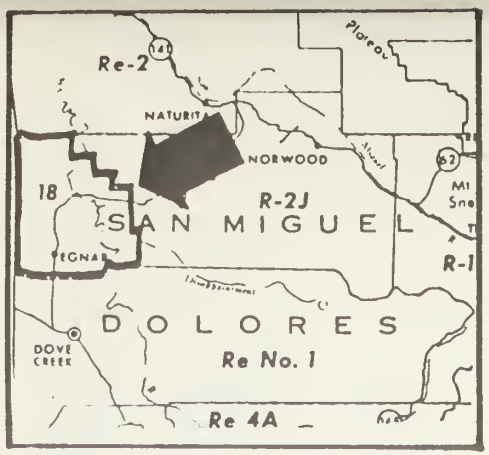
Re-1J MONTROSE COUNTY



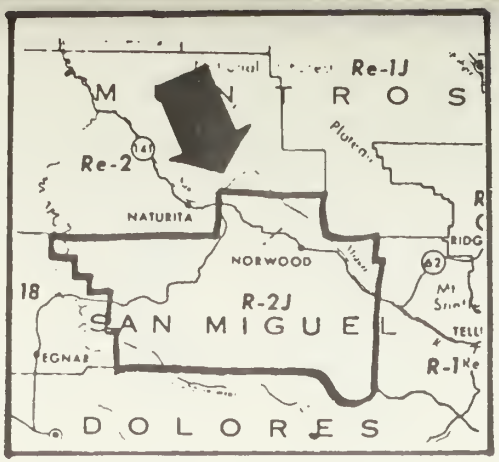
Re1J GUNNISON WATERSHED

Re 1 HINSDALE COUNTY

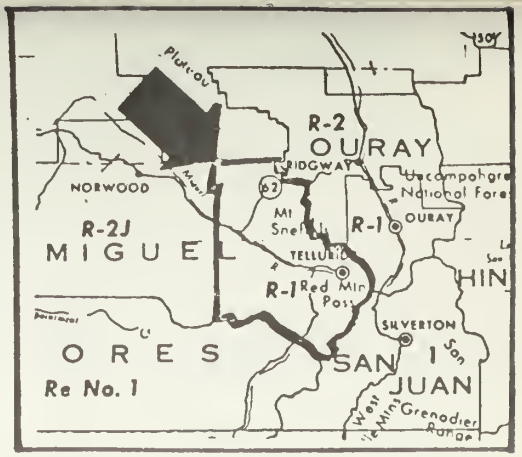
BLACK CANYON SCHOOL DISTRICTS



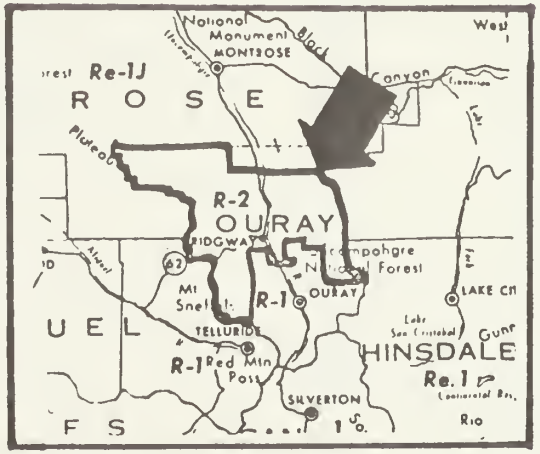
18 EGNAR



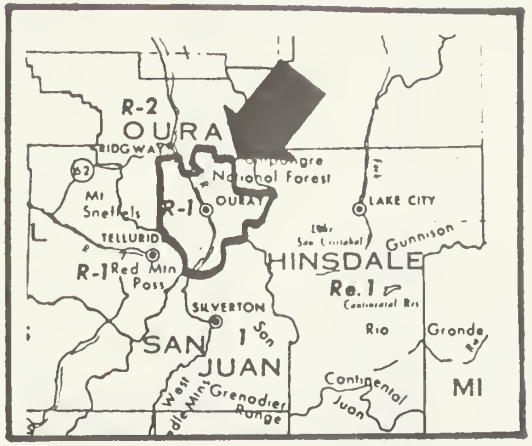
R-2J NORWOOD



R-1 TELLURIDE



R-2 RIDGWAY



R-1

BLACK CANYON SCHOOL DISTRICTS

TABLE 58

SELECTED INFORMATION FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS, BY SCHOOL DISTRICT

County: District: School:	Grade Span	Fall 1973 Membership	Pupil/Teacher Ratio		Courses Offered Fall 1973	Annual Dropout Rate(%)	
			Fall 1972	Fall 1973		1971-72	1972-73
Delta County							
50J Delta							
Cedaredge High	7-12	339	23.1	22.6	42	1.7	0.0
Crawford Elem.	K-8	106	29.3	30.3		0.0	0.0
Delta Jr. High	7-8	328	24.2	23.4		0.0	0.0
Delta Sr. High	9-12	697	20.7	21.1	69	5.4	13.4
Garnet Mesa Elem.	k-4	558	27.2	27.9			
Hotchkiss Elem.	K-6	224	28.0	24.9			
Hotchkiss Jr.-Sr. High	7-12	271	21.2	21.7	42	2.4	1.9
Cedaredge Elem.	K-6	300	27.6	27.3			
Lincoln Elem.	5-6	312	29.5	26.0			
Paonia Primary Elem.	K-4	202	30.1	26.9			
Paonia Intermediate El.	5-8	224	30.9	28.7		0.0	0.0
Paonia 4-Year High	9-12	271	21.6	19.4	48	3.0	4.1
District Total		3,832	23.2	22.8		2.8	5.6
Gunnison County							
RE-1J Gunnison Watershed							
Blackstock Elem.	3-6	295	20.6	17.4			
Crested Butte Elem	K-7	85	16.6	17.0			
Gunnison Sr. High	9-12	484	21.3	25.6	73	0.9	1.1
Lake Elementary	K-6	210	24.2	26.3			
O'Leary Elem.	K-2	182	22.7	26.0			
Ruland Jr. High	7-8	244	21.0	24.4			
District Total		1,500	19.9	20.9		0.6	0.7

TABLE 58

SELECTED INFORMATION FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS, BY SCHOOL DISTRICT

County: District: School:	Grade Span	Fall 1973 Membership	Pupil/Teacher Ratio		Courses Offered Fall 1973	Annual Dropout Rate (%)	
			Fall 1972	Fall 1973		1971-72	1972-73
Hinsdale County							
RE-1 Lake City							
Lake City Elem.	K-4	13	14.0	9.3			
Lake City Jr. High	5-8	10			7(7-8)	0.0	0.0
District Total		23	24.0	16.4		0.0	0.0
Montrose County							
RE-51							
Coal Creek Elem.	4-6	81	24.0	27.0			
Johnson Elem.	1-6	156	32.2	31.2			
Menoken Elem.	1-3	45	17.7	15.0			
Montrose Jr. High	7-8	640	21.0	22.9	30	0.0	0.5
Montrose Sr. High	9-12	1,069	20.5	22.2	114	7.6	2.2
Morgan Elem.	K-6	412	24.6	27.5			
North Side Elem.	K-6	363	24.9	25.0			
Oak Grove Elem.	K-6	201	33.5	33.5			
Olathe Elem.	K-8	527	27.2	27.7	30(7-8)	0.8	0.0
Olathe Sr. High	9-12	257	18.5	17.1	66	5.0	4.5
Pamona	K-6	449	28.6	29.9			
Riverside Elem.	1-3	67	19.0	33.5			
Sanborn Park Elem.	K-8	5	4.0	5.0			0.0
Uncompahgre Elem.	4-6	90	37.5	45.0			
District Total		4,362	22.5	24.0		4.9	1.8

TABLE 58

SELECTED INFORMATION FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS, BY SCHOOL DISTRICTS

County: District: School:	Grade Span	Fall 1973 Member-ship	Pupil/Teacher Ratio		Courses Offered Fall 1973	Annual Dropout Rate(%)	
			Fall 1972	Fall 1973		1971-72	1972-73
Montrose County							
RE-2 - West End							
Naturita Jr. High	7-8	164	26.6	13.1	35	0.7	1.2
Nucla Elem.	K-6	310	22.9	21.4			
Nucla Sr. High	9-12	303	23.2	33.7	41	8.2	3.5
Paradox Elem.	K-6	27	13.5	13.5			
Uravan Elem.	K-6	72	15.8	14.4			
District Total		876	19.6	17.9		4.1	2.3
Ouray County							
R-1 Ouray							
Ouray Elem.	K-6	140	17.8	25.5			
Ouray Undivided High	7-12	96	11.1	12.8	70	3.6	1.1
District Total		236	12.4	16.9		3.6	1.1
R-2 Ridgway							
Ridgway Elem.	K-6	79	25.1	17.6			
Ridgway Un. High	7-12	52	5.6	10.4	48	2.0	0.0
District Total		131	11.0	12.5		2.0	0.0

TABLE 58

SELECTED INFORMATION FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS, BY SCHOOL DISTRICT

County: District: School:	Grade Span	Fall 1973 Member-ship	Pupil/Teacher Ratio		Courses Offered Fall 1973	Annual Dropout Rate (%)	
			Fall 1972	Fall 1973		1971-72	1972-73
San Miguel County							
R-1 Telluride							
Telluride Elem.	K-6	126	14.0	15.4			
Telluride Jr.-Sr. High	7-12	116	19.4	21.5	51	5.9	5.8
District Total		242	14.1	14.6		5.9	5.8
R-25 Norwood							
Basin Elem.	K-3	4	4.0	4.0			
Norwood Elem.	K-8	221	22.7	24.6		0.0	0.0
Norwood 4-Yr. High	9-12	109	27.0	27.3	46	0.0	3.5
District Total		334	15.9	17.6		0.0	2.4
18-Egnar							
Egnar Elem.	K-6	32	18.5	10.7			
Egnar Jr. High	7-8	8	15.0		16	0.0	0.0
District Total		40	17.3	13.3		0.0	0.0

Source: Consolidated Report on Elementary and Secondary Education in Colorado, Colorado Department of Education, 1974.

SOCIAL WELL-BEING & WELFARE

The largest percentage (17.6) of people receiving welfare was in Delta County during the 1972-1973 fiscal year (see Table 59). This is due in large measure to the greater proportion of elderly people residing in Delta who are dependent upon old age pensions for support. Montrose County also had a substantial percentage (12.6) of its population receiving welfare. One explanation for the concentration of the needy disabled in Delta and Montrose is that these counties have the best services in the region, particularly medical. Hinsdale County had the smallest percentage of population and welfare, only 3.7%. The region as a whole had a welfare population of 12.5%. This compares to 9.5% for the State. In the last four years the welfare population has been growing proportionately faster in the region than for the State as a whole.

Total expenditures for social services in the region during the 1970-1971 fiscal year are broken down by county in Table 60 . Delta and Montrose Counties' expenditures for social services exceeded one million dollars. Gunnison was the next closest with expenditures of $148,370. Social services expenditures for Hinsdale County totaled only $4,667. Total expenditures in the region accounted for 2.5 percent of the State total.

Expenditures for social services are broken down by program in Tables 61 and 62 . The social service program with the largest expenditures was old age pensions. Almost 55% of all funds devoted to social services in the region went to this program. Only 26% of the expenditures on social services for the State were devoted to old age pensions. This empahsizes once more the extent of the elderly population in the region. Other major program expenditures went to Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Aid to the Needy Disabled, and general child welfare programs.

Table 63 shows the median school years completed by county in 1960 and 1970. During this period the gap between the region and the State narrowed, although in 1970 all counties were below the State median school years completed.

TABLE 59

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE: 1972 - 1973 FISCAL YEAR

	DELTA	GUNNISON	HINSDALE	MONTROSE	OURAY	SAN MIGUEL	REGION	COLORADO
Aid to Familes with Dep. Child. Caseload (mo.av.)	229	19	--	255	8	15	527	31,109
No. of Recipients (mo. avg.)	795	59	--	879	22	44	1,799	103,700
Old Age Pension Caseload (mo.av.)	891	58	--	879	35	42	1,616	31,391
Aid to the Needy Disabled Caseload (mo.av.)	113	7	1	133	4	11	269	12,095
Precent on Welfare	17.6	5.2	3.7	12.6	6.8	9.4	12.5	9.4
Percent Receiving Food Stamps	10.1	2.8	--	6.1	2.6	6.8	6.7	4.9

Source: Colorado Department of Health, Record and Statistic Section, 3/7/75

TABLE 60

EXPENDITURES FOR SOCIAL SERVICES

	Tot. Expenditures Not Including Medical Services	County Administration Expenditures	Total Program Expenditures (Monthly Caseload)*
Delta	$ 1,556,213	$ 114,711	$ 1,441,502 (1,276)
Gunnison	148,370	17,968	130,402 (116)
Hinsdale	4,667	—	4,667 (3)
Montrose	1,411,742	142,919	1,268,823 (1,016)
Ouray	78,940	13,795	65,145 (63)
San Miguel	79,130	9,510	69,620 (67)
Region	3,279,062	298,903	2,980,159
State	130,532,698	18,121,401	112,411,297

*Excludes Child Welfare and Medical Services

Source: Fiscal and Statistical Report for the Colorado Department of Social Services, Fiscal Year 1970-1971

TABLE 61

ANNUAL EXPENDITURES AND AVERAGE MONTHLY CASELOAD
FOR AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN

	Total Aid To Families With Dependent Children	Aid To Dependent Children	Aid to Dependent Children with Unemployed Parents	Work Incentive Program
Delta	$ 308,375	$ 241,411	$ 27,546	$ 39,418
AMC*	149	123	10	16
Gunnison	35,720	25,580	1,270	8,870
AMC*	19	14	1	4
Hinsdale	--	--	--	--
AMC*	0	0	0	0
Montrose	466,710	362,974	36,151	67,585
AMC*	234	194	14	26
Ouray	15,215	15,215	--	--
AMC*	7	7	0	0
San Miguel	20,131	17,165	1,297	1,669
AMC*	14	12	1	1
Region	846,151	662,345	66,264	117,542
AMC*	423	350	26	47
Colorado	$56,047,600	$46,793,583	$ 2,859,290	$ 6,394,727
AMC*	25,399	22,213	979	2,207

*AMC = Average Monthly Caseload

Source: Fiscal and Statistical Report for the Colorado Department of Social Services, Fiscal Year 1970-1971

TABLE 62

EXPENDITURES & AVERAGE MONTHLY CASELOAD FOR OTHER SOCIAL SERVICE PROGRAMS

	Old Age Pension	Aid To Needy Disabled	General Assistance	Day Care	Child Welfare Services	Aid To The Blind	Tuber-culosis Assistance
Delta	$1,002,474	$ 90,315	$ 15,506	$ 2,295	$ 18,282	$ 4,245	$ 10
AMC*	1,018	103	3			3	< 1
Gunnison	84,815	4,389	1,613	1,832	2,033		
AMC*	87	7	3				
Hinsdale	2,917	1,750					
AMC*	2	1					
Montrose	620,744	107,009	4,651	4,300	61,573	3,084	692
AMC*	644	133	1			3	1
Ouray	42,437	4,986	466		1,501	540	
AMC*	48	7	1				
San Miguel	42,108	4,297	342	1,034	1,170	538	
AMC*	46	6	< 1			1	
Region 10	1,795,495	212,806	22,506	9,461	84,559	8,407	702
AMC*	1,845	257	8			7	
Colorado	34,316,608	10,732,159	1,592,128	2,839,274	5,848,740	252,671	174,836
AMC*	36,681	10,767	974			226	120

*AMC = Average Monthly Caseload

Source: Fiscal and Statistical Report for the Colorado Department of Social Services, Fiscal Year 1970-1971

TABLE 63
MEDIAN SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED

COUNTY	1960	1970
Delta	10.3	12.2
Gunnison	12.2	12.2
Hinsdale	12.1	--
Montrose	10.6	11.9
Ouray	11.5	12.0
San Miguel	10.7	12.1
Colorado	12.1	12.4

Source: U. S. Census

WATER SYSTEMS

All of Region 10 is within the Colorado River Basin except for the southern two-thirds of Hinsdale County. The Gunnison River sub-basin provides the major drainage for the region. The following summary of water resources and water problems in the region comes from the Natural Resource Plan, prepared by the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) and the Ute Lands Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) Council:

"Water is of primary importance and value as a natural resource in the area. Several other resource developments and improvements in the area will depend on the prudent use and sound management of water. Management and conservation of the water resources is of great importance in meeting the increasing demands on it. Presently, demands for quality water exceeds the supply. This can be corrected by improved irrigation facilities that will reduce seepage losses and improve management capabilities. Improved irrigation water management will make it go further towards eliminating or alleviating the shortages in the arid and semi-arid regions of the Project Area, as well as to correct pollution problems.

"Water supply for the area comes mainly from melting of winter snow packs in the high mountains, augmented by summer precipitation. Some of the high mountain areas have an annual precipitation of over 40 inches. Some of the lands at lower elevations have as little as 6 inches. There is considerable variation in watershed yield, reflecting climatological and meteorological differences in various parts of the Ute Lands Area (Region 10). Water yields range from over 20 inches of high quality water from some of the higher parts of the area to less than one inch of lower quality water from the low desert areas. On the average, nearly 50% of the runoff occurs in the months of May and June.

"Appropriations of water in the State of Colorado are authorized by the State Constitution and by certain statutes adopted pursuant to the Constitution. Unappropriated water of any natural stream of the State is subject to appropriation for beneficial use. A considerable amount of high quality water has been appropriated and through trans-mountain diversion is being diverted to the heavily populated areas on the Eastern Slope of the Continental Divide. International agreement with Mexico and water users in the Lower Colorado River Basin requires that high quality water be delivered to users in the Lower Colorado River Basin. The reduction of quantity for water users in the Colorado River Basin caused by trans-mountain diversions has increased the concentrations of salts and other pollutants, lowering the quality of the water remaining in the Colorado River Basin.

"The State Engineer has administrative control of the Public Waters of the State. It is his duty, along with his duly authorized representatives, to administer the distribution of water in accordance with the decrees.

"All the rivers and streams of the area arise within the boundaries of the District 10 Planning Region. During the major flood period of the year, which occurs in the spring, the rivers and streams of the area carry quantities of water subject to appropriation for seasonal storage.

"Irrigation is the major use of water within the area. Irrigated cropland comprizes about 302,360 acres. Average annual consumptive use for irrigation in the Gunnison River Basin is 443,378 acre feet and 27,300 acre feet in the San Miguel River Subbasin. Other depletion of water includes industrial, municipal, domestic, and livestock, reservoir evaporation and recreation. The use of municipal and industrial water is expected to increase to 222,400 acre feet. Most of the irrigated lands in the area are located on terraces and mesas along the drainage ways and frequently have a short supply late in the season.

"The principal irrigation management problem in the area is related to late season shortage and inadequate delivery systems. The lack of late season water limits production and prevents the operator from making improvements in irrigation water management. In some areas over-irrigation when water is plentiful has resulted in wet spots and salt accumulation. In general, the structural and management improvements have come along slowly because of late season and intermittent water shortages and attendant low crop yields...

"Several major Bureau of Reclamation water developments have been completed. The Uncompahgre Valley Project diverts water from the Gunnison River through the Gunnison Tunnel to provide a large portion of the water for the 76,822 acres of the Uncompahgre Valley Project. The Bostwick Park Project with 5,608 acres gets its water from the Cimarron River and Silver Jack Reservoir. A considerable amount of work is still being done on this project.

"Several Bureau of Reclamation projects are in various stages of planning -- Dallas Creek, Fruitland Mesa, Grand Mesa, San Miguel, and Upper Gunnison. There are 211,100 acres in the projects mentioned that have no water available or inadequate supplies during the latter part of the irrigating season. Storage reservoirs and streams stabilization structures are needed on all of the projects. As has been mentioned, high, fluctuating stream flows during May and June make it impossible to secure good water management during this time. Also, in attempting to store water in the soil to carry the crops during July and August, the farmers and ranchers in many areas over irrigate when the water is available,...

"When these reservoirs and stabilization structures are installed, recreation activities will be greatly enhanced.

"There are numerous small irrigation systems along the valleys and adjoining mesas. Many of these systems are in poor condition and are in need of lining and control structures which would improve efficiency of the system, thus, conserving water and helping to control salinity. The Bureau of Reclamation made a Reconnaissance Study of the needs on the Uncompahgre Project in 1970 and reported at that time, the Project needed $43,000,000 to moderate the systems. In response to the favorable results of the 1971 Special Report on need for improvement and extension of the Uncompahgre Project, P.L.-92-577 was passed authorizing the Bureau of Reclamation to conduct in-depth or feasibility-type studies on both the improvement and extension portion of the Uncompahgre Project. These studies are getting under way now. Farm delivery systems throughout the area need rehabilitation."

SECTION THREE: BLM PLANNING RELATIONSHIPS AND DISTRICT HISTORY

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BUREAU RELATIONSHIPS

State and Local Planning

The State of Colorado has been undergoing a mild revolution in land-use planning during the last five years. The major laws influencing land use decisions by state and local levels of government are:

1. House Bill 1034 (Passed in 1973, this Bill revised the land use regulatory authority for counties.)
2. House Bill 1089 (Passed in 1975, this Bill rewrites the regulatory authority of municipalities.)
3. Senate Bill 35 (The basic law for control of subdivisions in unincorporated areas involving parcels of 35 acres or less, 1972.)
4. House Bill 1041 (Gives authority to local governments to regulate certain types of areas and activities that are defined by statute as being "of state interest.")

House Bill 1041 could have a significant impact on BLM management. Many of the areas of State interest are found on BLM lands. These areas will include mineral resource areas, geologic hazard areas, wildfire hazard areas, floodplains, historic and archeological resource areas, and wildlife habitat areas. Inventory work for locating these areas of State interest is currently in process by local county governments and is likely to be completed in 1976.

In response to the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968, Colorado has placed responsibility for A-95 Review (a system of local evaluation of Federal programs and projects potentially having a significant impact on area and community development) upon the designated regional council of governments or regional planning commissions. In the Black Canyon Region, the Region 10 Planning Commission is the agency which performs A-95 Review. Department of Interior projects subject to A-95 Review include:

1. Outdoor Recreation-Acquisition and Development
2. Outdoor Recreation State Planning-Financial Assistance
3. Irrigation Distribution System Loans
4. Small Reclamation Projects
5. Historic Preservation

Planning by local governments in the region has become more active in the last few years as a result of State initiated laws. A list of major local planning agencies operating in the region is given in Table 64. There are few formal coordination patterns between the BLM and local planning agencies. However, at least one BLM employee has served on the

TABLE 64

MAJOR PLANNING AGENCIES IN REGION 10

Region 10 Planning Commission

Big Country Comprehensive Health Planning Council, Inc.

Delta County Planning Commission

Montrose County Planning Commission

Gunnison County Planning Commission

Hinsdale County Board of Commissioners

Ouray County Board of Commissioners

San Miguel County Planning Commission

Ute Lands Resource Conservation and Development District

Technical Advisory Committee to the Regional Planning Commission. A general checklist of land use planning by county governments is given in Table 65.

TABLE 65

Form 1600-7
(August 1969)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

LAND USE PLANNING AND ZONING BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT CHECKLIST

1. County: Delta	2. City or Town:
3. Classification: Rural	
4. Population: 15,286 (1970)	5. Form of Government: Board of Commissioners

PLANNING STATUS

6. Commission/Office – Date established: Planning Commissioners	7. Plan in effect – Date: None
8. Plan pending: Yes	9. Type of plan: Guideline
10. Scope of plan: Entire unincorporated area of county	11. Assistance obtained:
12. Plan written by:	
13. Other (specify): In State Planning Region 10 House Bill 1041 program.	

ZONING STATUS

14. Zoning authority: No (Rejected in 1974 referendum)	15. Date zoning authority established:
16. Date zoning established:	17. Type of zoning:
18. Zoning follows planning:	
19. Other (specify):	

OTHER CONTROLS, CODES, AND ORDINANCES

20. Official Map:	21. Building Code:
22. Housing Code:	23. Subdivision Regulations: Yes
24. Sign Control:	25. Dumps, junkyard:
26. Other (specify): Septic System Regulations	

27. BLM District: Montrose	28. Resource Area: Uncompahgre	29. Planning Unit:
30. BLM Acreage: 205,718	31. BLM Acreage as percent of total in county: 28%	

32. Local contacts for Planning and Zoning Status: Glen Fuhrman, County Planner, Box 761, Delta

33. Remarks: A 1041 planner is in process of identifying "areas of state concern."

GPO 85... 871

TABLE 65

Form 1600-7
(August 1969)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

LAND USE PLANNING AND ZONING BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT CHECKLIST

1. County: Gunnison	2. City or Town:
3. Classification: Rural	
4. Population: 7,578 (1970)	5. Form of Government: Board of Commissioners

PLANNING STATUS

6. Commission/Office – Date established: Planning Commissioners	7. Plan in effect – Date:
8. Plan pending: Yes	9. Type of plan: Land-Use
10. Scope of plan: County-wide	11. Assistance obtained: State funding - 1041
12. Plan written by: County Commissioners	
13. Other (specify): In State Planning Region 10 House Bill 1041 program	

ZONING STATUS

14. Zoning authority: Yes	15. Date zoning authority established: 1971 - County Ordinance Passed
16. Date zoning established: 1972	17. Type of zoning: S-1, R-2, R-3, B&I
18. Zoning follows planning: No	
19. Other (specify):	

OTHER CONTROLS, CODES, AND ORDINANCES

20. Official Map: Yes	21. Building Code:
22. Housing Code:	23. Subdivision Regulations: Yes
24. Sanitary Code:	25. Dumps, junkyards:
26. Other (specify):	

27. BLM District: Montrose	28. Resource Area: Gunnison	29. Planning Unit:
30. BLM Acreage: 371,859	31. BLM Acreage as percent of total in County: 18%	

32. Local contacts for Planning and Zoning Status:
R. A. Santarelli; Box 717, Gunnison, 641-200

33. Remarks:
Ralph Clark, 519 E. Georgia, Gunnison 81230
Miles Rademan, Crested Butte Town Planner, Crested Butte 81224

GPO [illegible] 871

TABLE 65

orm 1600-7
August 1969)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

LAND USE PLANNING AND ZONING BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT CHECKLIST

1. County: Hinsdale	2. City or Town:
3. Classification: Rural	
4. Population: 202 (1970)	5. Form of Government: Board of Commissioners

PLANNING STATUS

6. Commission/Office – Date established: County Commissioners	7. Plan in effect – Date:
8. Plan pending: Yes	9. Type of plan: Land-Use
10. Scope of plan: County wide	11. Assistance obtained: 701

12. Plan written by:

13. Other (specify): In State Planning Region 10
House Bill 1041 program

ZONING STATUS

14. Zoning authority: Yes	15. Date zoning authority established:
16. Date zoning established:	17. Type of zoning:

18. Zoning follows planning: No

19. Other (specify):

OTHER CONTROLS, CODES, AND ORDINANCES

20. Official Map:	21. Building Code:
22. Housing Code: Mobile Home	23. Subdivision Regulations: Yes
24. Sign Control:	25. Dumps/junkyards: Yes

26. Other (specify):

27. BLM District: Montrose	28. Resource Area: Gunnison & San Juan	29. Planning Unit:
30. BLM Acreage: 114,075	31. BLM Acreage as percent of total in county: 17%	

32. Local contact for Planning and Zoning Status:
Rod Roberts, Box 127, Lake City, 81235

33. Remarks:

GPO 852 - 871

TABLE 65

Form 1600–7
(August 1969)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

LAND USE PLANNING AND ZONING BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT CHECKLIST

1. County: Montrose	2. City or Town:
3. Classification: Rural	
4. Population: 18,366 (1970)	5. Form of Government: Board of Commissioners

PLANNING STATUS

6. Commission/Office – Date established: Planning Commissioners	7. Plan in effect – Date:
8. Plan pending:	9. Type of plan:
10. Scope of plan:	11. Assistance obtained:
12. Plan written by:	
13. Other *(specify)*:	

ZONING STATUS

14. Zoning authority: Yes	15. Date zoning authority established:
16. Date zoning established:	17. Type of zoning:
18. Zoning follows planning: No	
19. Other *(specify)*: In State Planning Region 10 House Bill 1041 program	

OTHER CONTROLS, CODES, AND ORDINANCES

20. Official Map: Yes	21. Building Code:
22. Housing Code: Mobile Home	23. Subdivision Regulations: Yes
24. Sign Control:	25. Dumps, junkyards:
26. Other *(specify)*: P.U.D. (Planned Unit Developments)	

27. BLM District: Montrose	28. Resource Area: Uncompahgre & San Miguel	29. Planning Unit:
30. BLM Acreage: 641,415	31. BLM Acreage as percent of total in county: 45%	

32. Local contacts for Planning and Zoning Status: Dick Orton, 107 S. Cascade, Montrose 81401

33. Remarks:

GPO 852 - 871

TABLE 65

Form 1600–7
(August 1969)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

LAND USE PLANNING AND ZONING BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT CHECKLIST

1. County: Ouray	2. City or Town:
3. Classification: Rural	
4. Population: 1,546 (1970)	5. Form of Government: Board of Commissioners

PLANNING STATUS

6. Commission/Office – Date established: County Commissioners	7. Plan in effect – Date:
8. Plan pending:	9. Type of plan:
10. Scope of plan:	11. Assistance obtained:
12. Plan written by:	
13. Other *(specify)*: In State Planning Region 10 House Bill 1041 program	

ZONING STATUS

14. Zoning authority: Yes	15. Date zoning authority established: 1971
16. Date zoning established:	17. Type of zoning:
18. Zoning follows planning: No	
19. Other *(specify)*:	

OTHER CONTROLS, CODES, AND ORDINANCES

20. Official Map:	21. Building Code:
22. Housing Code: Mobile Home	23. Subdivision Regulations: Yes
24. Sign Control:	25. Dumps, junkyards:
26. Other *(specify)*: P.U.D. (Planned Unit Developments)	

27. BLM District: Montrose	28. Resource Area: Uncompahgre	29. Planning Unit:
30. BLM Acreage: 38,936	31. BLM Acreage as percent of total in county: 11%	

32. Local contacts for Planning and Zoning Status: Ralph Cairns, Rt. 3, Box 294, Montrose

33. Remarks:

GPO 852 - 811

TABLE 65

Form 1600–7
(August 1969)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

LAND USE PLANNING AND ZONING BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT CHECKLIST

1. County: San Miguel	2. City or Town:
3. Classification: Rural	
4. Population: 1,949 (1970)	5. Form of Government: Board of Commissioners

PLANNING STATUS

6. Commission/Office – Date established: Planning Commissioners	7. Plan in effect – Date:
8. Plan pending:	9. Type of plan:
10. Scope of plan:	11. Assistance obtained:
12. Plan written by:	
13. Other *(specify)*: In State Planning Region 10 House Bill 1041 Program	

ZONING STATUS

14. Zoning authority: Yes	15. Date zoning authority established:
16. Date zoning established:	17. Type of zoning:
18. Zoning follows planning: No	
19. Other *(specify)*:	

OTHER CONTROLS, CODES, AND ORDINANCES

20. Official Map:	21. Building Code:
22. Housing Code: Mobile Home	23. Subdivision Regulations: Yes
24. Sign Control:	25. Dumps, junkyards:
26. Other *(specify)*: P.U.D. (Planned Unit Developments)	

27. BLM District: Montrose	28. Resource Area: San Miguel	29. Planning Unit:
30. BLM Acreage: 298,733	31. BLM Acreage as percent of total in county: 36%	

32. Local contacts for Planning and Zoning Status: Mark Frauhiger, County Planner, Box 397, Telluride 81435

33. Remarks:

GPO 952 - 0

Summary of BLM Planning Coordination

In the process of managing national resource lands, the BLM often finds it necessary and valuable to coordinate its efforts with other governmental agencies. The record of formal and informal agreements between the BLM and other agencies is available in the Montrose District Office. A general summary of the nature of these relationships, prepared by Bill Reynolds, is given below:

1. Land Use Planning

A. U. S. Forest Service

Adjacent National Forest areas and BLM planning units exert broad influence on each other. This must be recognized in Land Use Planning.

National Forest and BLM actions related to wilderness areas, primitive areas, and "Influence Zones" can create direct impact on adjacent land. Definite program constraints may result. Specific coordination is necessary in development of the land use plan.

B. National Park Service

Areas adjacent to Black Canyon National Monument and Curecanti Recreation areas are impacted. In each area NPS is acquiring additional public land tracts. Scenic easements and vista control requirements result in program constraints on other nearby public lands.

C. Bureau of Reclamation

Liaison with B.O.R. has been through the BLM State Office. B.O.R. officials have toured BLM District areas and sites and have furnished comments. Because of the large number of proposed Bureau of Reclamation projects and the historic methods of handling associated recreation, efforts to increase field liaison should be expanded. (1734,_____)

D. Colorado Division of Game, Fish & Parks

The program of either agency can create a substantial impact on the other. Planning for any area must include full consideration of all facets related to wildlife management and wildlife habitat management. Public land disposal

actions in particular are referred to the Division for comment on wildlife values. Division personnel are asked to comment on Management Framework Planning.

E. Colorado State Highway Department

Right-of-way requirements are coordinated through three highway offices located in Grand Junction, Montrose and Durango. This includes alignment or realignment, turnouts, livestock passes, overlooks, fencing, material site locations and designations. The Department provides State project lists for comment and issues BLM an invitation to the preconstruction conference.

F. County Commissioners

Counties have been the primary instrument in classification of the public land under C&MU Act. Commissioners made recommendations based on findings of classification committees they appointed to consider the matter. They will continue to serve as a means of public exposure of land use plans. The interim plan for the Lake Fork Recreation Area was handled in this way.

A further point of coordination is the various county planning efforts usually conducted under the auspices of the Colorado State Planning Office. BLM land use plans and county master and zoning plans must be compatible.

G. SC Districts & Soil Conservation Service

Principal agreements which set forth the nature of coordination and cooperation with these agencies are:

(a) Memorandum of Understanding between USDA and USDI dated April 20, 1942
(b) Joint BLM-SCS memorandum of April 10, 1964
(c) USDI-SWCD (Soil Water Conservation District) memorandums of agreement
(d) BLM SWCS (Soil Water Conservation Service) supplemental agreements

Area managers meet at least annually with SCS and SWCD officials to finalize the program for the forthcoming year.

H. U. S. Geological Survey

USGS performs well site examinations based on district request one year in advance to the Colorado State Office. They further advise during drilling operations on any problems that may be encountered. They can also be called on to evaluate and recommend on sediment and erosion control proposals, and to help in hydrological studies for BLM wildlife and construction projects. BLM environmental team technical reports serve to guide both USGS and BLM in mineral leasing.

I. U. S. Bureau of Mines

Bureau of Mines is a source of some minor minerals information. Specific information is made available upon request.

J. Atomic Energy Commission

Local offices are located in Grand Junction. Coordination is limited to uranium deposits in the San Miguel and San Juan Resource Areas primarily. Specific points of coordination are:

1. Uranium withdrawals in the San Miguel Area.
2. AEC serves as an informational source with respect to industry demands now and in the future.
3. AEC can serve as liaison with private industry.
4. Occasionally, field data is interchanged.

2. Lands

A. U. S. Forest Service

Certain specific impacts have been identified on a district-wide basis. Primarily they are:

(1) Public land tenure
Public land adjacent to forest boundaries on which some type of disposal is contemplated may seriously impact adjacent forest areas particularly if a major change of use is contemplated.

(2) National Forest Access
National Forest access is dependent in many instances on public land and does create a constraint for BLM administration. The impact in some instances reaches several miles from the forest boundary.

B. Bureau of Reclamation

BR actions relating to implementation of projects create large impacts on BLM lands -- in the form of complete withdrawal from BLM administration, program restrictions on withdrawals on inactive projects or rights-of-way. The nature of the BR organization and their authority under the Reclamation Act with respect to appropriation of public land makes coordination at the district level difficult. Impact studies and local level meetings are chief points of coordination.

C. County Commissioners

County and municipal land requirements will continue to evolve out of planning efforts. Nearly every county in the district has a dumpsite on public land.

D. City Governments

Cooperation and coordination with city governments is confined primarily to land available for their various functions. These functions and the cities and towns concerned are listed below:

Sanitation (Dump) Sites

Naturita	Ridgway
Cortez	Colona
Dove Creek	Olathe
Mancos	Crawford
Silverton	Hotchkiss
Lake City	Parlin
Montrose	

Material Sites

Crested Butte	Lake City
Montrose	Gunnison
Gunnison	Dove Creek

Expansion
Cortez - industrial site
Lake City - potential

Water Systems

Silverton - Grazing excluded in Boulder Gulch Watershed
Delta - Purchased Watershed Area
Naturita - Water Storage Tank Site
Delta - Right-of-way for Waterlines
Montrose - Rights-of-way for Waterlines
Crawford - Rights-of-way for Waterlines

Recreation Sites

Silverton	Dove Creek
Naturita	Lake City

3. Water Control Structures & Land Treatment

A. National Park Service

Land treatment planned adjacent or near park boundaries may seriously impact scenic aspect of park lands. Coordination is required and most frequently constrains BLM programs. This includes Black Canyon Monument and Curecanti Recreation Area.

B. Bureau of Reclamation

Coordination limited to installation of occasional structures and land treatment needed on public land watershed to protect irrigation ditches and structure on the drainage.

C. Colorado Division of Game, Fish & Parks

In planning and development of water control structures, consideration is given to providing for fish production. Joint efforts are necessary to determine feasibility.

By both BLM directive and cooperative agreement the District is required to request evaluation and recommendations from Colorado GF&P of proposed land treatment projects which would alter wildlife habitat.

Joint field examinations usually follow. Recently, most projects have become joint ventures with contributions by both agencies. The nature of cooperation is set forth in individual project agreements in accordance with BLM procedures.

4. Recreation

A. U. S. Forest Service

Because recreational use patterns usually involve both public land and adjacent forest areas, a definite interrelationship exists. Joint consideration must be given any recreational plan or development program to:

(1) Avoid duplication of effort.
(2) Ensure consistency in establishing both recreational objectives as well as development and interpretation.

A specific example is the Lake Fork Recreation Area which is surrounded by three National Forests.

B. National Park Service

Any major development on Park or BLM lands tends to create use impacts on adjacent areas. This is particularly true of the Curecanti Recreation Area which draws many visitors which tend to fan out into adjacent public land areas.

C. Colorado Division of Game, Fish and Parks

Recreation programs on public land that affect the operation of Colorado GF&P are coordinated with them. The reverse is also true.

D. County Commissioners

This involves two points of coordination:

(1) County recreational planning and BLM land use and recreational planning to assure compatibility.
(2) BLM compliance checks on public land transferred to counties for recreational purposes. This applies particularly to Gunnison County with reference to the "Half Way House" land and Hinsdale County with reference to land on Lake San Cristobal.

5. Livestock Grazing

A. U. S. Forest Service

The grazing program of the Montrose District and that of each of the three National Forests are closely interrelated and create these direct impacts:

(1) Opening and closing dates on National Forest allotments influence opening and closing dates on public land. Usually, a specific sequence must occur. Changes in such dates by either agency must be coordinated with the other.

(2) Trailing schedules are interrelated. Trailing to reach the BLM Lake Fork Area must be coordinated with National Forest officials since access is through the National Forest. In several areas, National Forest permittees must trail across public land to reach their forest allotments.

(3) Allotment management plan conflicts arising in plan proposals by either BLM or USFS require resolution before implementation particularly in common boundary areas.

(4) Management exchange related to BLM-FS agreement dated 11/8/66. Agreement provides for designation of one agency to assume full jurisdiction of allotments common to public land and National Forest. The first such agreement was in the Gunnison Area.

B. National Park Service

As a matter of policy, no grazing is permitted in any of the areas administered by the National Park Service in the District. Due to lack of boundary fencing, some grazing does periodically occur on the east side of Black Canyon National Monument.

C. Bureau of Reclamation

Limited to withdrawn areas in which grazing continues under BLM administration until land is needed by BR or administration is changed to a third agency such as National Park Service. BLM administers grazing on Paonia Withdrawal, Fruitland Mesa Withdrawal and, of course, numerous power site withdrawals.

D. Colorado Division of Game, Fish and Parks

Coordination falls in two general categories:

(1) General consideration district-wide on the effect of livestock grazing on wildlife and wildlife habitat

with particular attention to wildlife winter ranges. Game requirements are determined and reflected in allotment management plans.

(2) Areas in which Colorado GF&P have purchased base property and livestock grazing privileges are retired, such as the Sapinero Game Management Area.

6. Timber Management

A. U. S. Forest Service

Coordination occurs in:

(1) Timber Sale Plans - F. S. sales may create demand for adjacent BLM timber and vice verse. Coordination of sale areas may establish a condition beneficial to both agencies and the timber operator.

(2) Access Road Plans - In areas such as Trident Mesa, the establishment of a common access route to serve both agencies would have been of substantial benefit. Only by prior planning and coordination could such benefits have been expected.

7. Wildlife

A. U. S. Forest Service

On a district-wide basis, wildlife usually uses forest land for summer range and BLM land for winter range. Actions to increase or decrease herd size or increase or decrease availability of wildlife forage creates a direct impact on the lands of other agencies. Consequently, the following actions are taken on a joint, three-way basis with the Colorado Division of Game, Fish and Parks:

(1) Make annual vegetative studies to determine habitat condition.
(2) Make herd size recommendations prior to establishment of hunting seasons.
(3) Consider habitat management problems and coordinate solutions.

B. Colorado Division of Game, Fish and Parks

Specific coordination includes annual collection of field

data as listed above. Proposed game plants are also subject to joint consideration together with other land owners.

C. U. S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

Impact studies as related to wildlife on Reclamation proposals. Some contact is periodically made with the Albuquerque Office in connection with wildlife mitigation problems that would result from such projects. When projects are approved and funded, BSF&W controls the funds determined to be necessary to mitigate wildlife damages.

8. Minerals

A. National Park Service

This relates to public land adjacent to park boundaries where surface disturbance would mar the scenic aspect. If segregation against the Minerals Act is required or restrictions are necessary for extraction of leasable or saleable minerals, the resulting constraint can result in a substantial impact on public land.

9. Transportation

A. U. S. Forest Service

The interconnected nature of road and trail systems in the district is such that almost any action by either agency creates an impact on the system of the other agency. Coordination points include:

(1) Development of Transportation Plan.
(2) Development of Maintenance Schedules.
(3) Resolution of Access Problems.

B. National Park Service

Interconnecting roads require coordination to prevent duplication and assure efficiency. Black Canyon Monument and Curecanti Recreation Area are both involved to some extent in this aspect.

C. Bureau of Reclamation

Coordination limited to active projects in which certain road requirements are necessary to conduct BR's program.

Occasionally, road locations must be adjusted where existing roads will be inundated.

D. Colorado Division of Game, Fish and Parks

Coordination involves identification of hunter access problems and in some instances Colorado GF&P have actually constructed access roads. In other instances, they have contributed heavily to construction costs.

E. Colorado State Highway Department

Present and future locations of state and national highways are a basic consideration in the development of a district transportation plan.

F. County Commissioners

The county road system is fundamental to BLM's transportation plan.

10. Signs

A. U. S. Forest Service

Sign coordination involves these specific areas:

(1) Boundary signs
(2) Road signs
(3) Trail signs
(4) Interpretative signs

B. National Park Service

Black Canyon Monument and Curecanti Recreation Area are the primary areas involved.

C. Colorado State Highway Department

State Highway Department will not permit BLM signs within the highway right-of-way. They will, however, erect highway signs to designate specific areas, road junctions and points of interest upon request.

D. County Commissioners

In development of sign program, it is frequently necessary

to place BLM directional and information signs within county right-of-way. All counties in the District gave permission by letter in 1968 to use the rights-of-way for this purpose.

11. Protection

A. U. S. Forest Service

(1) Fire (See Fire Control Section of this SEP).

(2) Pest Control - Annual flights are made in which District personnel and Forest Service entomologists survey BLM timbered areas for pest infestations. Ground surveys are made to check aerial reconnaissance findings. Primary infestations involve Ponderosa pine and Engelmann spruce stands in the Blue Mesa and Vigil Abeyta areas. Bark beetle is the primary pest.

B. National Park Service

Apparently, no formal agreements exist and apparently there is no history of fire involving the two agencies. Obviously, this is a matter that needs attention.

C. County Commissioners

Annually, equipment rental agreements are obtained from several counties for fire purposes. Fire protection for private land is the responsibility of county governments. (See Fire Control Section of this SEP.)

D. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

The Animal Control Division of BSF&W is authorized to conduct poison control work on public lands with the concurrence of the District. The primary point of contact is the BSF&W official stationed in Montrose.

No appropriated funds have been contributed for this effort. The work on public lands has been financed by "Advisory Board Funds" depositied to counties under the Colorado "Murphy Act."

12. Environmental Quality

A. Colorado Division of Game, Fish and Parks

By informal agreement, Colorado GF&P, Southwest Region, have

agreed to assist with the littering and dumping problem in general by enforcing Colorado State Law prohibiting such acts. Wildlife Conservation Officers can and do make arrests in this respect.

B. Colorado State Health Department

Contact has involved assistance related to stream pollution control, dumpsite inspections and burial of dead animals. Coordination increased greatly in 1969-1970, and will continue to increase as air, water and solid pollution laws are enforced by the State. No activity affecting a stream will proceed without State approval.

13. Safety

A. Bureau of Mines

BM teams periodically present first aid courses.

14. Coordination with Other Study and Planning Groups

A. Colorado State Office of Planning

While this organization is still in the formative stages, it is well backed by legislation and political intent. Even while forming, it has launched programs and sustained and coordinated some planning activities. Persons familiar with local, regional and state planning efforts and attitudes expect the State's Planning Districts to rapidly become the coordination and statistical bases for both local and Federal efforts. The Agency shows potential for becoming the review and, to a large extent, the action authority for land use planning in Colorado.

Interest Groups

A list of groups which are potentially interested in activities within the Black Canyon Region follows below. This list was prepared with the aid of information supplied by Bill Reynolds and by contacts made in the course of preparing this SEP. The interest groups are categorized into four areas of concern: conservation and wildlife, range cattle and sheep, minerals, and outdoor recreation.

Conservation and Wildlife

Audubon Society of Western Colorado
P. O. Box 1211
Grand Junction, CO 81501

Colorado Association of Commerce and Industry
National Resources and Environmental Council
1390 Logan Street
Denver, Colorado 80203

Colorado Environmental Health Association
5012 Xanadu
Denver, CO 80239

Colorado Environmental Legal Services
1325 Delaware
Denver, CO 80204

Colorado State University Environmental Corps
P. O. Box 364, Student Center
Colorado State University
Fort Collins, CO 80521

Environmental Action Committee
University of Colorado at Denver
1100 - 14th Street M106
Denver, CO 80202

John Otto Society
535 N. 19th
Grand Junction, CO 81501

League of Women Voters
525 Walnut Avenue
Grand Junction, CO 81501

National Wildlife Federation
7105 41st Street
Boulder, CO 80303

The Nature Conservancy
350 Ponca Place
Boulder, CO 80303

Rocky Mountain Center on the Environment
4260 E. Evans
Denver, CO 80222

Uncompahgre Sierra Club
414 W. Mayfield Drive
Grand Junction, CO 81501

Thorne Ecological Institute
2305 Canyon Blvd.
Boulder, CO 80302

Telluride Environmental Action Council
P. O. Box 242
Telluride, CO 81435

University of Colorado Wilderness Group
Room 183-B
University Memorial Center
Boulder, CO 80302

Western Slope Environmental Coordinating Center
308 North Main
Gunnison, CO 81230

The Wilderness Society
4260 East Evans Avenue
Denver, CO 80222

Colorado Wildlife Federation
P. O. Box 22193
Denver, CO 80212

Environmental Defense Fund
Capital Life Center
Denver, CO

Environmental Resource Center
Colorado State University
Fort Collins, CO 80521

Keep Colorado Beautiful
4260 East EVans Avenue
Denver, CO 80222

National Resources Defense Council, Inc.
1710 N. Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Range Cattle and Sheep

Colorado Cattlemen's Association
Public Land Committee
4675 Lafayette
Denver, CO

Colorado Farm Bureau
2211 W. 27th Avenue
Denver, CO 80211

Colorado Woolgrower's Association
Chris P. Jouflas
319 Belaire Drive
Grand Junction, CO 81501

Society of Range Management
2120 S. Birch Street
Denver, CO 80222

United Farm Agency
P. O. Box 607
Craig, CO 81625

Minerals

American Institute of Mining Engineers
2140 Carr
Denver, CO

Association of Engineering Geologists
Ira E. Klein
2225 Buchtel Blvd.
Denver, CO 80210

Boulder Rock & Mineral Club
3738 North 61st Street
Boulder, CO 80302

Canadian Hydrocarbons, Inc.
Ernest T. Anderson
Box 105
Naturita, Colorado 81422

Colorado Mining Association
David Cole
402 Majestic Bldg.
Denver, CO 80202

Rocky Mtn. Association of Geologists
Johnson Building, Room 416
Denver, CO 80202

Union Carbide Corp.
Box 1049
Grand Junction, CO 81501

Dexter Walker (Consultant)
P. O. Box 486
Montrose, CO 81401

Outdoor Recreation

American Camping Assn.
1375 Delaware,
Denver, CO 80204

American Canoe Assn.
4260 E. Evans
Denver, CO 80226

American Motorcycle Assn.
James Nidiffer
P. O. Box 20064
Denver, CO 80220

American Recreation Society
J. Earl Shlupp, Western Rep.
City & County Bldg.
Denver, CO 80204

Club 20
Box 550
Grand Junction, CO 81501

Desert Scramblers, Inc.
Box 411
Grand Junction, CO 81501

Colo. Dude and Guest Ranch Assn.
210 Clayton St.
Denver, CO 80206

Colorado Four-Wheel Drive Assn.
Bill Voss, President
917 E. Harmony Rd.
Ft. Collins, CO 80521

Grand Mesa Jeep Club
John Speight
2000 N. 8th St.
Grand Junction, CO 81501

Colo. Guide and Outfitters Assn.
1162 Gunnison Ave.
Grand Junction, CO 81501

Izaak Walton League of America, Inc.
Norman Holmes, Pres.
2890 Seeley Rd.
Grand Junction, CO 81501

Colorado Mountain Club
2530 W. Alameda Ave.
Denver, CO 80219

Recreational Use of Public Land
Robert L. Chadbourne, State Chairman
320 E. Uinta
Colorado Springs, CO 80903

Ridge Runners of Grand Junction
John Bauman
Box 1933
Grand Junction, CO 81501

Rocky Mountain Sportsman Federation
Elmer White
2136 Mesa Ave.
Grand Junction, CO 81501

Western Slope Snowmobile Assn.
2705 Patterson Road
Grand Junction, CO 81501

Western Colorado Motocross
Donald Dustako
Box 38
Telluride, CO 81435

DISTRICT ORGANIZATIONAL ANALYSIS

The Black Canyon Region falls within the jurisdiction of the BLM Montrose District (05-03) which was created, as presently established in 1966, by the merger of the Durango District (05-04) and the former Montrose District minus the Gateway Planning Unit. The following review of management history comes from Mr. Bill Reynolds' District Management Profile. (Mr. Reynolds recently retired from the BLM.)

"Department of Interior Order Nos. 98982-F and 98982-G established Grazing Districts #3 and #4 at Ouray and Dolores, Colorado, respectively, on April 8, 1935. Concurrently, grazing units and precincts were organized, reductions in cattle and sheep use were made, and the Civilian Conservation Corps began working on range-oriented projects. Assigned to Grazing District #3 was H. J. Burback whose responsibilities included supervision of the CCC's grazing administration, deputy game and fish warden, and land-oriented applications such as those for homesteads, rights-of-way, and special land use permits.

"A mining engineer named Warren R. Sholes was assigned to the other district, and he and Burback, having similar responsibilities, worked the entire southwestern part of Colorado. In fact, records indicate that during the late 1930's both men and their staff of 12-15 probably worked from an office in Montrose.

"By the time World War II started, several grazing trespass cases were resolved, preliminary adjudication had begun, and most of the users had been issued term permits resulting from some range surveys. Even though a lands section was established at the Regional Office to handle an increasing and burdensome case load, District Graziers still investigated and wrote reports on lands case applications.

"Also, about 1940, one employee was allotted to the District to carry out the new Soil and Moisture Conservation work.

"Beginning in 1942 when the CCC camps were closed, this employee was responsible for preliminary planning for a six-year improvement program for the Gunnison and Uncompahgre Valleys. Cooperative reseedings, some of which had been transferred to the Grazing Service from Soil Conservation Service, and reservoir construction, spring developments, water-spreading, sagebrush railing and contouring were activities carried out in the Soil and Moisture Conservation Area (S&MC).

"The timber program was handled by the District Grazier and 12 timber applications were processed in 1940. After four timber trespass cases were settled that year, it wasn't too surprizing that 63 applications were received the following year.

"The staff size remained about the same even though a historic event took place in 1946 when the Grazing Service and the General Land Office were combined and the Bureau of Land Management was born. The "old" General Land Office personnel remained at the regional level where a lands and minerals section came into being and the Grazing Service field staff remained essentially unchanged.

"During 1947-48, funds were not appropriated at the insistence of a Senator from Nevada named McCarren. Some people were "laid off" and recovery was slow. Some restaffing was done during the years 1948-1950, and by the early 50's a staff forester was assigned along with four S&M employees. The staff size thus climbed back to seven or eight employees in the new office at Durango and in Montrose for a total of 14-16 employees in the two districts.

"During the years between 1951 and 1955, S&M was expanded and a six-year program was adopted in a pilot area near Gunnison. Two more conservationists and an engineer were hired, and the pilot program came closest of all previous six-year programs to being accomplished. Later in 1955, community watershed planning replaced six-year programs and the District was covered by nine such watersheds.

"Some attention had been given to wildlife during all these years, but usually the discussion centered around the problems deer were causing around the Uncompahgre Plateau. In fact, the deer were blamed for seriously overgrazed rangeland and for causing a deteriorated watershed condition. It was common practice for the District to make herd-size recommendations and for Game and Fish to respond favorably. Though there has been an awareness of the critical nature of big game habitat since 1957, the District never hired a wildlife specialist until 1968. There were, however, hunter access roads built in 1945 and 1952, primarily to draw more hunters into the area in an effort to reduce herd sizes.

"The late fifties and early sixties saw staff sizes increasing in both offices. Most of the emphasis still centered around the livestock industry as there were 10 employees in the Montrose Office in S&MC and Grazing Administration. By this time each district had three foresters, a lands man and an Administrative Officer. Durango, by 1962, had 16 employees - three less than Montrose.

"Since 1946, the lands branch of the BLM organization had been lcoated at the Regional Office and actually did not function as an integral part of field operations.

"Probably one of the more important aspects of the lands man's job was to begin inventorying the Indian ruins in the western part of the Durango

District. A contract was made finally in 1954 with Colorado State University to formally restore a pueblo known today as the Lowry Ruin National Historic Landmark. Another contract with C.U. for inventory of archeological sites in the McElmo-Mancos area had been effect for several years. At this time, about 2/3 of the territory had been examined. Because there were so many ruins, it became imperative that a land treatment project area be thoroughly searched beforehand in an attempt to preserve the archeological values.

"Foresters, in addition to their timber responsibilities, were in charge of the fire control program (protection) and in these two districts even "wore the recreation and wildlife specialist hat" in trying to assess these resource capacities. Very superficial recreation inventories had been made by this time, and some progress was evident. Sites were inventoried and marked for recreation facility development and hunting and fishing areas were identified where ownership patterns or a lack of roads were the constraints to public access. This eventually led to recreation and public purposes withdrawals and most recently to segregations from mineral entry under the Classification and Multiple Use Act.

"Though the Classification and Multiple Use Act was passed in 1964, a definite change had already begun to take place. Back in the late 1930's, the need for a comprehensive wildlife management plan was recognized but nothing was done. There were early attempts to develop range management plans for the users but only six-year S&MC plans evolved. Another planning effort in 1960 was an attempt to set up a "Montrose Project" patterned along the lines of the Vale Project. Along came "Master Unit" plans, designed to be a comprehensive plan but they were doomed partly because only the lands discipline became involved. Resource Conservation Areas were set up for demonstration purposes as a need for better public relations and information became more evident.

"The staffing level has remained about the same since 1964. A reorganization, following the Act of 1964, in addition to combining the Durango and Montrose Districts, has diminished the specialist orientation of foresters and range managers to provide better coordinated and more efficient management of the several resources.

"The Montrose District, was subdivided into Resource Areas. Natural Resource Managers were placed in charge of the Resource Areas (Area Managers), and are responsible for overall resource planning and management within their area. It has been pointed out that, for the first time, BLM has a career development program for the Natural Resource Manager and the technical specialist. The District staff holds two opportunities for the employee who wishes to specialize - Division of Operations and Division of Resource Management. The supervisory, natural resource management positions enable the employee to gain knowledge and experience in all phases of land-resource management."

Since the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, BLM environmental responsibilities have increased. Any action which the BLM proposes for lands within the Black Canyon Region which may affect the quality of the environment requires the preparation of an environmental impact statement (EIS). The EIS must address itself to the degree of adverse environmental affects which cannot be avoided should the proposed action be carried out, the possible alternatives to the proposed action, the relationship between short-term uses of the local environment and the maintenance of long-term productivity, and, finally, any irreversible commitments of resources which would be involved in the proposed action should it be implemented.

The BLM lands in the region are divided into four Resource Areas. These areas are the Gunnison Basin Resource Area, the Uncompahgre Basin Resource Area, the San Miguel Resource Area, and the San Juan Resource Area. The precise boundaries of these Resource Areas is delineated on a map located at the Montrose District Office and the Colorado State Office.

Generally, the BLM lands in each Resource Area are grouped in major concentrations which give each area a distinct identity. The San Miguel Resource Area is located in the western portions of Montrose and San Miguel counties. The Uncompahgre Plateau and National Forest separates it from the Uncompahgre Resource Area. The Uncompahgre Basin Resource Area was formed out of the former Delta Resource Area and the Montrose Resource Area in 1973. In the north part the Uncompahgre Basin Resource Area is bounded by Gunnison National Forest to the east, the Uncompahgre National Forest to the north, and by the Grand Junction District and the Uncompahgre National Forest to the west. To the south, the Uncompahgre Basin Resource Area stretches down to Ouray County. Mountain barriers have made it convenient to transfer the American Flats Unit (located in the northern third of Hinsdale County) to the Gunnison Basin Resource Area. The upper portion of the Gunnison Resource Area is essentially surrounded by National Forests except for private lands to the north of the Town of Gunnison and the Curecanti Recreation Area and the Uncompahgre Basin Resource Area on the west. The San Juan Resource Area is generally south of the Black Canyon Region except for the southern portion of Hinsdale County where the barrier of the San Juan Mountain Range has made it convenient for the sake of access to approach from the south.

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3. Region 10 Planning Commission, Region 10 Job Gap Study, 1973.

4. U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, General Social and Economic Charecteristics, 1970.

5. U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports: Population Estimates, Series P-26, No. 103, April, 1975.

6. Bureau of the Census, Number of Inhabitants-Colorado, 1970.

7. BLM, Socio-Economic Data System, 1973, Colorado.

8. Big Country Comprehensive Health Planning Council, Areawide Comprehensive Health Plan, Ethnic Composition, 1975.

Income

1. U. S. census, General Social & Economic Charecteristics, 1970.

2. BLM, Socio-Economic Data System, 1973, Colorado, by planning districts and counties.

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3. Colorado Department of Health, Demographic Profile: Colorado Planning & Management District 10, 197.

Resource Industry Analysis

1. BLM, Socio-Economic Data System, 1973, Colorado, by planning districts and counties.

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APPENDIX: Public Finance

COUNTY OF DELTA

GENERAL GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

REVENUES	1972
TAXES	$ 488,500
GENERAL PROPERTY	293,300
SPECIFIC OWNERSHIP	51,700
SALES	142,400
OTHER	1,100
LICENSES AND PERMITS	$ 100
INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE	$ 1,182,900
FEDERAL	116,900
GENERAL REVENUE SHARING	67,300
OTHER	49,600
STATE	1,066,000
HIGHWAY USERS TAX	480,100
WELFARE	548,500
CIGARETTE TAX	NA
MOTOR VEHICLE REG. FEE	NA
OTHER	37,400
OTHER UNITS	NA
CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES	$ 106,800
FINES AND FORFEITS	$ 2,300
MISCELLANEOUS	$ 44,400
TRANSFERS FROM ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES	$ NA
TOTAL REVENUE	$ 1,825,000

EXPENDITURES	1972
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ 236,200
COMMISSIONERS	20,100
ADMINISTRATION	59,400
CLERK AND RECORDER	47,000
ELECTION	22,200
TREASURER	25,000
ASSESSOR	26,600
PLANNING AND ZONING	14,600
DATA PROCESSING	NA
PLANT MAINT. AND OPS.	21,300
OTHER	NA
JUDICIAL	$ 14,100
PUBLIC SAFETY	$ 78,500
LAW ENFORCEMENT	54,800
FIRE	NA
OTHER	23,700
PUBLIC WORKS	$ 453,200
ROADS AND HIGHWAYS	453,200
SOLID WASTE SERVICES	NA
OTHER	NA
HEALTH	$ 20,300
PUBLIC WELFARE	$ 751,700
ADMINISTRATION	138,700
AOC	471,700
OTHER	141,300
CULTURE - RECREATION	$ 27,600
RECREATIONS	NA
PARKS	NA
LIBRARY	NA
FAIR	9,500
EXTENSION SERVICE	18,100
OTHER	NA
MISCELLANEOUS	$ 2,200
TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES	$ 1,583,800
TRANSFERS TO ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENTS	$ 7,900
CAPITAL OUTLAY	$ 100,300
DEBT SERVICE	$ NA
PRINCIPAL	
INTEREST	

PENSION FUND	
COUNTY SHARE	15,000
EMPLOYEE SHARE	NA
OTHER	1,700
TOTAL INCOME	$ 16,700
PENSION PAYMENTS	17,000
OTHER	NA
CURRENT OUTLAY	$ 17,000

PUBLIC ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES

	AIRPORT
OPERATING INCOME	$ 100
CHARGES	NA
FEES	100
OTHER	NA
TRANSFERS IN	$ 7,900
OTHER	900
TOTAL REVENUE	$ 8,900
OPERATING OUTLAY	$ 2,800
OTHER	NA
CURRENT OUTLAY	$ 2,800
CAPITAL OUTLAY	$ 5,500
DEBT SERVICE	$ NA
PRINCIPLE	
INTEREST	

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING OUTLAY

	OPERATIONS	CAPITAL OUTLAY
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ NA	$ NA
PUBLIC SAFETY	$ NA	$ NA
PUBLIC WORKS	$ NA	$ NA
HEALTH	$ NA	$ NA
CULTURE-RECREATION	$ NA	$ NA
OTHER	$ NA	$ NA

DEBT

GENERAL OBLIGATION	$ NA
REVENUE OBLIGATION	$ NA
LOCAL IMPROVEMENT	$ NA
OTHER	$ NA

AUXILIARY DATA

POPULATION		15,700
RURAL VEHICLE REGISTRATION		9,352
GENERAL GOVT. ACTIVITY EMP.		NA
PUBLIC ENTERPRISE EMP.		NA
		NA
TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION	$	24,459,860
GROSS PERSONAL INCOME	$	29,412,193
RETAIL SALES	$	36,890,900
STATE INCOME TAXES PAID	$	521,618
STATE SALES TAXES PAID	$	808,021
TOTAL PROPERTY TAXES	$	1,970,719
COUNTY		293,518
SCHOOL		1,343,336
MUNICIPAL		116,311
SPECIAL TAXES		217,554
TOTAL LEVY COUNTY FUNDS (MILLS)		12.00
COUNTY ROADS (MILES)		779.28

NO AUDIT AVAILABLE WITHIN ONE YEAR FOLLOWING DATA YEAR , THEREFORE , BUDGET MATERIAL WAS USED IN PREPARING ABOVE DATA

CITY OF DELTA

GENERAL GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

REVENUES	1972	EXPENDITURES	1972
TAXES	$ NA	GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ NA
GENERAL PROPERTY		LEGISLATIVE	
SPECIFIC OWNERSHIP		JUDICIAL	
GENERAL SALES AND USE		EXECUTIVE	
EMPLOYMENT OCCUPATION		ELECTION	
FRANCHISE		ADMINISTRATION	
OTHER		PLANNING AND ZONING	
		DATA PROCESSING	
LICENSES AND PERMITS	$ NA	PLANT MAINT. AND OPS.	
		OTHER	
INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE	$ NA		
FEDERAL		PUBLIC SAFETY	$ NA
GENERAL REVENUE SHARING		POLICE	
OTHER		FIRE	
STATE		OTHER	
HIGHWAY USERS TAX			
CIGARETTE TAX		PUBLIC WORKS	$ NA
MOTOR VEHICLE REG.		HIGHWAYS AND STREETS	
OTHER		SOLID WASTE SERVICES	
OTHER UNITS		OTHER	
CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES	$ NA	HEALTH	$ NA
GENERAL GOVERNMENT			
PUBLIC SAFETY		CULTURE-RECREATION	$ NA
HIGHWAYS AND STREETS		PARTICIPANT RECREATION	
SOLID WASTE SERVICES		SPECTATOR RECREATION	
HEALTH		PARKS	
CULTURE-RECREATION		LIBRARIES	
OTHER		OTHER	
FINES AND FORFEITS	$ NA	MISCELLANEOUS	$ NA
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE	$ NA	TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES	$ NA
TRANSFERS FROM ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES	$ NA	TRANSFERS TO ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENTS	$ NA
TOTAL REVENUE	$ NA	CAPITAL OUTLAY	$ NA
		DEBT SERVICE	$ NA
		PRINCIPAL	
		INTEREST	

PUBLIC ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES

OPERATING INCOME	
CHARGES	
FEES	
OTHER	
TRANSFERS IN	
OTHER	
TOTAL REVENUE	
OPERATING OUTLAY	
OTHER	
CURRENT OUTLAY	
CAPITAL OUTLAY	
DEBT SERVICE	
PRINCIPLE	
INTEREST	

PENSION FUNDS

	POLICEMEN	FIREMEN	OTHER
STATE SHARE			
MUNICIPAL SHARE			
EMPLOYEE SHARE			
OTHER			
TOTAL INCOME	$ NA	$ NA	$ NA
PENSION PAYMENTS			
OTHER			
CURRENT OUTLAY	$ NA	$ NA	$ NA

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING OUTLAY

	OPERATIONS	CAPITAL OUTLAY
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ NA	$ NA
PUBLIC SAFETY	$ NA	$ NA
PUBLIC WORKS	$ NA	$ NA
HEALTH	$ NA	$ NA
CULTURE-RECREATION	$ NA	$ NA
OTHER	$ NA	$ NA

DEBT

GENERAL OBLIGATION	$ NA
REVENUE OBLIGATION	$ NA
LOCAL IMPROVEMENT	$ NA
OTHER	$ NA

AUXILIARY DATA

POPULATION	3,764
VEHICLE REGISTRATION	2,826
GENERAL GOVT. ACTIVITY EMP.	NA
PUBLIC ENTERPRISE EMP.	NA
ASSESSED VALUATION	$ 4,675,060
RETAIL SALES	$ 19,478,257
MUNICIPAL PROPERTY TAXES	$ 78,001
STATE SALES TAXES PAID	$ 426,228
MUNICIPAL LEVY(MILLS)	16.00
STREETS (MILES)	23.00

NO AUDIT AVAILABLE WITHIN YEAR FOLLOWING DATA YEAR

TOWN OF PACNIA

GENERAL GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

REVENUES	1972
TAXES	$ 42,90C
GENERAL PROPERTY	18,4CO
SPECIFIC OWNERSHIP	2,1CO
GENERAL SALES AND USE	16,5CO
EMPLOYMENT OCCUPATION	NA
FRANCHISE	3,1OC
OTHER	2,8CC
LICENSES AND PERMITS	$ 1,CCC
INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE	$ 13,5OC
FEDERAL	3,900
GENERAL REVENUE SHARING	3,9CC
OTHER	NA
STATE	9,6CO
HIGHWAY USERS TAX	6,COO
CIGARETTE TAX	NA
MOTOR VEHICLE REG.	NA
OTHER	3,6CO
OTHER UNITS	NA
CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES	$ 9,2CO
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	1,CCO
PUBLIC SAFETY	NA
HIGHWAYS AND STREETS	NA
SOLID WASTE SERVICES	8,2CO
HEALTH	NA
CULTURE-RECREATION	NA
OTHER	NA
FINES AND FORFEITS	$ 1,4CO
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE	$ 1,900
TRANSFERS FROM ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES	$ 6,CCO
TOTAL REVENUE	$ 75,90C

EXPENDITURES	1972
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ 1C,2CC
LEGISLATIVE	NA
JUDICIAL	NA
EXECUTIVE	NA
ELECTION	NA
ADMINISTRATION	NA
PLANNING AND ZONING	NA
DATA PROCESSING	NA
PLANT MAINT. AND OPS.	NA
OTHER	1C,2CC
PUBLIC SAFETY	$ 25,8CC
POLICE	22,800
FIRE	3,CCC
OTHER	NA
PUBLIC WORKS	$ 29,2CC
HIGHWAYS AND STREETS	17,4CC
SOLID WASTE SERVICES	11,8OC
OTHER	NA
HEALTH	$ NA
CULTURE-RECREATION	$ 3,OCC
PARTICIPANT RECREATION	NA
SPECTATOR RECREATION	NA
PARKS	3,CCC
LIBRARIES	NA
OTHER	NA
MISCELLANEOUS	$ 5,2CC
TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES	$ 73,4CC
TRANSFERS TO ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENTS	$ NA
CAPITAL OUTLAY	$ 8,2OC
DEBT SERVICE	$ NA
PRINCIPAL	
INTEREST	

PUBLIC ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES

	WATER	SEWERAGE
OPERATING INCOME	$ 51,8OO	$ 11,5CO
CHARGES	4E,2CO	11,5OC
FEES	3,6OC	NA
OTHER	NA	NA
TRANSFERS IN	$ NA	$ NA
OTHER	9OC	1,COO
TOTAL REVENUE	$ 52,7OO	$ 12,5CC
OPERATING OUTLAY	$ 35,CCO	$ 9,2OC
OTHER	NA	1OC
CURRENT OUTLAY	$ 35,CCO	$ 9,3CC
CAPITAL OUTLAY	$ 6,7CO	$ NA
DEBT SERVICE	$ NA	$ 4,6OO
PRINCIPLE		3,COO
INTEREST		1,6OO

PENSION FUNDS

	POLICEMEN	FIREMEN	OTHER
STATE SHARE	NA	4CC	
MUNICIPAL SHARE	NA	5CC	
EMPLOYEE SHARE	NA	NA	
OTHER	7CC	1,2CC	
TOTAL INCOME	$ 7OC	$ 2,1CC	$ NA
PENSION PAYMENTS	4CC	3CC	
OTHER	NA	NA	
CURRENT OUTLAY	$ 4CC	$ 3CC	$ NA

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING OUTLAY

	OPERATIONS	CAPITAL OUTLAY
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ NA	$ NA
PUBLIC SAFETY	$ NA	$ NA
PUBLIC WORKS	$ NA	$ NA
HEALTH	$ NA	$ NA
CULTURE-RECREATION	$ NA	$ NA
OTHER	$ NA	$ NA

DEBT

GENERAL OBLIGATION	$ NA
REVENUE OBLIGATION	$ 31,COC
LOCAL IMPROVEMENT	$ NA
OTHER	$ NA

AUXILIARY DATA

POPULATION	1,169
VEHICLE REGISTRATION	959
GENERAL GOVT. ACTIVITY EMP.	NA
PUBLIC ENTERPRISE EMP.	NA
ASSESSED VALUATION	$ 1,228,4CC
RETAIL SALES	$ 3,796,451
MUNICIPAL PROPERTY TAXES	$ 18,389
STATE SALES TAXES PAID	$ 83,542
MUNICIPAL LEVY(MILLS)	14.97
STREETS (MILES)	7.81

COUNTY OF GUNNISON

GENERAL GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

REVENUES	1972
TAXES	$ 303,300
GENERAL PROPERTY	248,600
SPECIFIC OWNERSHIP	53,600
SALES	NA
OTHER	1,100
LICENSES AND PERMITS	$ 14,000
INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE	$ 773,900
FEDERAL	145,200
GENERAL REVENUE SHARING	75,100
OTHER	70,100
STATE	628,700
HIGHWAY USERS TAX	560,900
WELFARE	57,800
CIGARETTE TAX	NA
MOTOR VEHICLE REG. FEE	NA
OTHER	10,000
OTHER UNITS	NA
CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES	$ 73,800
FINES AND FORFEITS	$ 5,000
MISCELLANEOUS	$ 45,100
TRANSFERS FROM ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES	$ NA
TOTAL REVENUE	$ 1,215,100

EXPENDITURES	1972
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ 157,700
COMMISSIONERS	15,400
ADMINISTRATION	27,700
CLERK AND RECORDER	30,900
ELECTION	10,800
TREASURER	23,200
ASSESSOR	23,400
PLANNING AND ZONING	10,500
DATA PROCESSING	NA
PLANT MAINT. AND OPS.	15,800
OTHER	NA
JUDICIAL	$ 10,900
PUBLIC SAFETY	$ 36,100
LAW ENFORCEMENT	34,700
FIRE	600
OTHER	800
PUBLIC WORKS	$ 424,200
ROADS AND HIGHWAYS	423,700
SOLID WASTE SERVICES	500
OTHER	NA
HEALTH	$ 20,300
PUBLIC WELFARE	$ 74,300
ADMINISTRATION	21,800
AFDC	39,000
OTHER	13,500
CULTURE - RECREATION	$ 20,000
RECREATIONS	2,000
PARKS	NA
LIBRARY	5,200
FAIR	3,700
EXTENSION SERVICE	9,100
OTHER	NA
MISCELLANEOUS	$ 2,000
TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES	$ 745,500
TRANSFERS TO ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENTS	$ 12,500
CAPITAL OUTLAY	$ 167,700
DEBT SERVICE	$ NA
PRINCIPAL	
INTEREST	

PENSION FUND

COUNTY SHARE	
EMPLOYEE SHARE	
OTHER	
TOTAL INCOME	$ NA
PENSION PAYMENTS	
OTHER	
CURRENT OUTLAY	$ NA

PUBLIC ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES

	AIRPORT	HOSPITAL
OPERATING INCOME	$ 2,100	$ 304,800
CHARGES	2,100	304,800
FEES	NA	NA
OTHER	NA	NA
TRANSFERS IN	$ NA	$ 4,000
OTHER	NA	NA
TOTAL REVENUE	$ 2,100	$ 308,800
OPERATING OUTLAY	$ 5,200	$ 281,500
OTHER	NA	NA
CURRENT OUTLAY	$ 5,200	$ 281,500
CAPITAL OUTLAY	$ NA	$ NA
DEBT SERVICE	$ NA	$ 9,600
PRINCIPLE		7,000
INTEREST		2,600

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING OUTLAY

	OPERATIONS	CAPITAL OUTLAY
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ NA	$ NA
PUBLIC SAFETY	$ NA	$ NA
PUBLIC WORKS	$ NA	$ NA
HEALTH	$ NA	$ NA
CULTURE-RECREATION	$ NA	$ NA
OTHER	$ NA	$ NA

DEBT

GENERAL OBLIGATION	$ 49,000
REVENUE OBLIGATION	$ NA
LOCAL IMPROVEMENT	$ NA
OTHER	$ NA

AUXILIARY DATA

POPULATION	8,210
RURAL VEHICLE REGISTRATION	2,565
GENERAL GOVT. ACTIVITY EMP.	NA
PUBLIC ENTERPRISE EMP.	NA
	NA
TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION	$ 18,500,100
CROSS PERSONAL INCOME	$ 16,051,687
RETAIL SALES	$ 26,529,877
STATE INCOME TAXES PAID	$ 316,215
STATE SALES TAXES PAID	$ 576,142
TOTAL PROPERTY TAXES	$ 1,430,115
COUNTY	286,751
SCHOOL	987,427
MUNICIPAL	95,011
SPECIAL TAXES	60,926
TOTAL LEVY COUNTY PURPOSES (MILLS)	15.50
COUNTY ROADS (MILES)	956.93

CITY OF GUNNISON

GENERAL GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

	1972 REVENUES
TAXES	$ 457,000
GENERAL PROPERTY	73,800
SPECIFIC OWNERSHIP	6,700
GENERAL SALES AND USE	137,000
EMPLOYMENT OCCUPATION	NA
FRANCHISE	224,300
OTHER	15,200
LICENSES AND PERMITS	$ 6,600
INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE	$ 67,100
FEDERAL	33,200
GENERAL REVENUE SHARING	33,200
OTHER	NA
STATE	28,900
HIGHWAY USERS TAX	19,500
CIGARETTE TAX	NA
MOTOR VEHICLE REG.	NA
OTHER	9,400
OTHER UNITS	5,000
CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES	$ 44,900
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	NA
PUBLIC SAFETY	NA
HIGHWAYS AND STREETS	NA
SOLID WASTE SERVICES	37,000
HEALTH	1,600
CULTURE-RECREATION	6,300
OTHER	NA
FINES AND FORFEITS	$ 8,600
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE	$ 16,200
TRANSFERS FROM ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES	$ 80,700
TOTAL REVENUE	$ 681,100

	1972 EXPENDITURES
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ 118,300
LEGISLATIVE	3,500
JUDICIAL	3,300
EXECUTIVE	21,400
ELECTION	NA
ADMINISTRATION	37,500
PLANNING AND ZONING	1,500
DATA PROCESSING	NA
PLANT MAINT. AND OPS.	15,200
OTHER	35,900
PUBLIC SAFETY	$ 114,700
POLICE	106,800
FIRE	7,900
OTHER	NA
PUBLIC WORKS	$ 146,200
HIGHWAYS AND STREETS	92,100
SOLID WASTE SERVICES	45,400
OTHER	8,700
HEALTH	$ 14,400
CULTURE-RECREATION	$ 48,000
PARTICIPANT RECREATION	5,700
SPECTATOR RECREATION	NA
PARKS	13,800
LIBRARIES	NA
OTHER	28,500
MISCELLANEOUS	$ NA
TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES	$ 441,600
TRANSFERS TO ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENTS	$ NA
CAPITAL OUTLAY	$ 36,400
DEBT SERVICE	$ 88,600
PRINCIPAL	48,000
INTEREST	40,600

PUBLIC ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES

	WATER AND SEWERAGE	ELECTRIC	INTRAGOVERNMENTAL SERVICE FUNDS
OPERATING INCOME	$ 140,200	$ 567,500	$ 83,400
CHARGES	133,900	567,500	83,400
FEES	3,000	NA	NA
OTHER	3,300	NA	NA
TRANSFERS IN	$ NA	$ NA	$ NA
OTHER	10,600	NA	700
TOTAL REVENUE	$ 150,800	$ 567,500	$ 84,100
OPERATING OUTLAY	$ 78,300	$ 516,400	$ 78,900
OTHER	NA	NA	NA
CURRENT OUTLAY	$ 78,300	$ 516,400	$ 78,900
CAPITAL OUTLAY	$ NA	$ NA	$ NA
DEBT SERVICE	$ 44,600	$ NA	$ NA
PRINCIPLE	30,000		
INTEREST	14,600		

PENSION FUNDS

	POLICEMEN	FIREMEN	OTHER
STATE SHARE	3,000	1,600	
MUNICIPAL SHARE	NA	2,000	
EMPLOYEE SHARE	NA	NA	
OTHER	900	2,200	
TOTAL INCOME	$ 3,900	$ 5,800	$ NA
PENSION PAYMENTS	1,100	2,500	
OTHER	NA	NA	
CURRENT OUTLAY	$ 1,100	$ 2,500	$ NA

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING OUTLAY

	OPERATIONS	CAPITAL OUTLAY
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ NA	$ NA
PUBLIC SAFETY	$ NA	$ NA
PUBLIC WORKS	$ NA	$ NA
HEALTH	$ NA	$ NA
CULTURE-RECREATION	$ NA	$ NA
OTHER	$ NA	$ NA

DEBT

GENERAL OBLIGATION	$ 58,000
REVENUE OBLIGATION	$ 1,225,000
LOCAL IMPROVEMENT	$ 75,000
OTHER	$ NA

AUXILIARY DATA

POPULATION	4,822
VEHICLE REGISTRATION	2,639
GENERAL GOVT. ACTIVITY EMP.	NA
PUBLIC ENTERPRISE EMP.	NA
ASSESSED VALUATION	$ 5,673,430
RETAIL SALES	$ 22,195,330
MUNICIPAL PROPERTY TAXES	$ 75,457
STATE SALES TAXES PAID	$ 479,997
MUNICIPAL LEVY(MILLS)	13.30
STREETS (MILES)	27.94

COUNTY OF HINSDALE

GENERAL GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

REVENUES	1972
TAXES	$ 52,500
GENERAL PROPERTY	45,900
SPECIFIC OWNERSHIP	6,600
SALES	NA
OTHER	NA
LICENSES AND PERMITS	$ 400
INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE	$ 153,300
FEDERAL	3,800
GENERAL REVENUE SHARING	3,800
OTHER	NA
STATE	149,400
HIGHWAY USERS TAX	128,400
WELFARE	NA
CIGARETTE TAX	NA
MOTOR VEHICLE REG. FEE	NA
OTHER	20,900
OTHER UNITS	100
CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES	$ 7,800
FINES AND FORFEITS	$ NA
MISCELLANEOUS	$ 19,700
TRANSFERS FROM ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES	$ NA
TOTAL REVENUE	$ 232,700

EXPENDITURES	1972
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ 47,400
COMMISSIONERS	10,000
ADMINISTRATION	5,800
CLERK AND RECORDER	13,400
ELECTION	3,800
TREASURER	6,700
ASSESSOR	6,400
PLANNING AND ZONING	NA
DATA PROCESSING	NA
PLANT MAINT. AND OPS.	900
OTHER	400
JUDICIAL	$ 1,400
PUBLIC SAFETY	$ 9,100
LAW ENFORCEMENT	9,100
FIRE	NA
OTHER	NA
PUBLIC WORKS	$ 136,600
ROADS AND HIGHWAYS	136,600
SOLID WASTE SERVICES	NA
OTHER	NA
HEALTH	$ 500
PUBLIC WELFARE	$ 800
ADMINISTRATION	500
AOC	NA
OTHER	300
CULTURE - RECREATION	$ 1,700
RECREATIONS	NA
PARKS	NA
LIBRARY	NA
FAIR	NA
EXTENSION SERVICE	NA
OTHER	1,700
MISCELLANEOUS	$ 5,200
TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES	$ 202,700
TRANSFERS TO ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENTS	$ NA
CAPITAL OUTLAY	$ 106,300
DEBT SERVICE	$ NA
PRINCIPAL	
INTEREST	

PENSION FUND	
COUNTY SHARE	2,600
EMPLOYEE SHARE	NA
OTHER	NA
TOTAL INCOME	$ 2,600
PENSION PAYMENTS	NA
OTHER	2,100
CURRENT OUTLAY	$ 2,100

PUBLIC ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES

OPERATING INCOME	
CHARGES	
FEES	
OTHER	
TRANSFERS IN	
OTHER	
TOTAL REVENUE	
OPERATING OUTLAY	
OTHER	
CURRENT OUTLAY	
CAPITAL OUTLAY	
DEBT SERVICE	
PRINCIPLE	
INTEREST	

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING OUTLAY

	OPERATIONS	CAPITAL OUTLAY
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ NA	$ NA
PUBLIC SAFETY	$ NA	$ NA
PUBLIC WORKS	$ NA	$ NA
HEALTH	$ NA	$ NA
CULTURE-RECREATION	$ NA	$ NA
OTHER	$ NA	$ NA

DEBT

GENERAL OBLIGATION	$ NA
REVENUE OBLIGATION	$ NA
LOCAL IMPROVEMENT	$ NA
OTHER	$ NA

AUXILIARY DATA

POPULATION	245
RURAL VEHICLE REGISTRATION	206
GENERAL GOVT. ACTIVITY EMP.	NA
PUBLIC ENTERPRISE EMP.	NA
	NA
TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION	$ 2,389,410
GROSS PERSONAL INCOME	$ 465,422
RETAIL SALES	$ 1,092,955
STATE INCOME TAXES PAID	$ 7,360
STATE SALES TAXES PAID	$ 26,275
TOTAL PROPERTY TAXES	$ 113,743
COUNTY	44,204
SCHOOL	49,118
MUNICIPAL	4,564
SPECIAL TAXES	15,857
TOTAL LEVY COUNTY FUNDS (MILLS)	18.50
COUNTY ROADS (MILES)	221.45

COUNTY OF MONTROSE

GENERAL GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

REVENUES	1972
TAXES	$ 630,900
GENERAL PROPERTY	549,600
SPECIFIC OWNERSHIP	81,100
SALES	NA
OTHER	NA
LICENSES AND PERMITS	$ 500
INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE	$ 1,708,200
FEDERAL	255,300
GENERAL REVENUE SHARING	202,200
OTHER	53,100
STATE	1,442,400
HIGHWAY USERS TAX	780,000
WELFARE	596,000
CIGARETTE TAX	NA
MOTOR VEHICLE REG. FEE	NA
OTHER	66,400
OTHER UNITS	10,500
CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES	$ 120,400
FINES AND FORFEITS	$ NA
MISCELLANEOUS	$ 59,400
TRANSFERS FROM ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES	$ NA
TOTAL REVENUE	$ 2,519,400

EXPENDITURES	1972
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ 276,600
COMMISSIONERS	34,300
ADMINISTRATION	32,300
CLERK AND RECORDER	54,600
ELECTION	19,400
TREASURER	31,500
ASSESSOR	47,800
PLANNING AND ZONING	7,600
DATA PROCESSING	20,700
PLANT MAINT. AND OPS.	28,400
OTHER	NA
JUDICIAL	$ 22,000
PUBLIC SAFETY	$ 146,900
LAW ENFORCEMENT	117,400
FIRE	NA
OTHER	29,500
PUBLIC WORKS	$ 679,800
ROADS AND HIGHWAYS	679,700
SOLID WASTE SERVICES	100
OTHER	NA
HEALTH	$ 60,800
PUBLIC WELFARE	$ 953,600
ADMINISTRATION	202,000
AID	544,000
OTHER	207,600
CULTURE - RECREATION	$ 34,900
RECREATIONS	NA
PARKS	NA
LIBRARY	NA
FAIR	9,700
EXTENSION SERVICE	25,200
OTHER	NA
MISCELLANEOUS	$ 2,000
TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES	$ 2,176,400
TRANSFERS TO ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENTS	$ 99,600
CAPITAL OUTLAY	$ 212,600
DEBT SERVICE	$ NA
PRINCIPAL	
INTEREST	

PENSION FUND

COUNTY SHARE	27,300
EMPLOYEE SHARE	18,500
OTHER	2,800
TOTAL INCOME	$ 48,600
PENSION PAYMENTS	NA
OTHER	45,400
CURRENT OUTLAY	$ 45,400

PUBLIC ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES

AIRPORT

OPERATING INCOME	$ 61,400
CHARGES	61,400
FEES	NA
OTHER	NA
TRANSFERS IN	$ 240,800 A
OTHER	NA
TOTAL REVENUE	$ 302,200
OPERATING OUTLAY	$ 65,600
OTHER	73,900
CURRENT OUTLAY	$ 139,500
CAPITAL OUTLAY	$ 193,000
DEBT SERVICE	$ 8,300
PRINCIPLE	7,000
INTEREST	1,300

A INCLUDES FEDERAL GRANT OF $143,900

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING OUTLAY

	OPERATIONS	CAPITAL OUTLAY
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ NA	$ NA
PUBLIC SAFETY	$ NA	$ NA
PUBLIC WORKS	$ NA	$ NA
HEALTH	$ NA	$ NA
CULTURE-RECREATION	$ NA	$ NA
OTHER	$ NA	$ NA

DEBT

GENERAL OBLIGATION	$ NA
REVENUE OBLIGATION	$ NA
LOCAL IMPROVEMENT	$ NA
OTHER	$ NA

AUXILIARY DATA

POPULATION		18,600
RURAL VEHICLE REGISTRATION		7,618
GENERAL GOVT. ACTIVITY EMP.		NA
PUBLIC ENTERPRISE EMP.		NA
		NA
TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION	$	35,293,240
GROSS PERSONAL INCOME	$	38,002,081
RETAIL SALES	$	50,860,944
STATE INCOME TAXES PAID	$	657,754
STATE SALES TAXES PAID	$	982,134
TOTAL PROPERTY TAXES	$	3,002,391
COUNTY		603,514
SCHOOL		2,067,389
MUNICIPAL		165,153
SPECIAL TAXES		166,335
TOTAL LEVY COUNTY FUNDS (MILLS)		17.10
COUNTY ROADS (MILES)		1322.90

CITY OF PENIRESE

GENERAL GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

REVENUES	1972
TAXES	$ 711,200
GENERAL PROPERTY	109,300
SPECIFIC OWNERSHIP	10,500
GENERAL SALES AND USE	490,100
EMPLOYMENT OCCUPATION	7,100
FRANCHISE	66,200
OTHER	28,000
LICENSES AND PERMITS	$ 21,400
INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE	$ 153,700
FEDERAL	71,800
GENERAL REVENUE SHARING	71,800
OTHER	NA
STATE	72,900
HIGHWAY USERS TAX	32,500
CIGARETTE TAX	NA
MOTOR VEHICLE REG.	NA
OTHER	40,400
OTHER UNITS	9,000
CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES	$ 78,200
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	NA
PUBLIC SAFETY	NA
HIGHWAYS AND STREETS	10,900
SOLID WASTE SERVICES	55,400
HEALTH	5,800
CULTURE-RECREATION	1,300
OTHER	4,800
FINES AND FORFEITS	$ 9,100
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE	$ 11,500
TRANSFERS FROM ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES	$ 2,500
TOTAL REVENUE	$ 987,600

EXPENDITURES	1972
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ 182,300
LEGISLATIVE	6,200
JUDICIAL	NA
EXECUTIVE	26,400
ELECTION	NA
ADMINISTRATION	126,700
PLANNING AND ZONING	1,000
DATA PROCESSING	NA
PLANT MAINT. AND OPS.	19,600
OTHER	2,400
PUBLIC SAFETY	$ 185,100
POLICE	129,700
FIRE	55,400
OTHER	NA
PUBLIC WORKS	$ 326,600
HIGHWAYS AND STREETS	226,700
SOLID WASTE SERVICES	84,400
OTHER	15,500
HEALTH	$ 24,000
CULTURE-RECREATION	$ 34,000
PARTICIPANT RECREATION	1,500
SPECTATOR RECREATION	NA
PARKS	32,400
LIBRARIES	NA
OTHER	200
MISCELLANEOUS	$ 3,000
TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES	$ 755,000
TRANSFERS TO ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENTS	$ NA
CAPITAL OUTLAY	$ 111,900
DEBT SERVICE	$ NA
PRINCIPAL	
INTEREST	

PUBLIC ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES

	WATER	SEWERAGE	INTRAGOVERNMENTAL SERVICE FUNDS
OPERATING INCOME	$ 273,500	$ 52,600	$ 148,900
CHARGES	272,500	51,200	148,900
FEES	1,000	1,400	NA
OTHER	NA	NA	NA
TRANSFERS IN	$ NA	$ NA	$ NA
OTHER	5,500	2,200	NA
TOTAL REVENUE	$ 283,800	$ 54,800	$ 148,900
OPERATING OUTLAY	$ 186,900	$ 28,400	$ 180,800
OTHER	100	NA	NA
CURRENT OUTLAY	$ 187,000	$ 28,400	$ 180,800
CAPITAL OUTLAY	$ 3,300	$ 7,700	$ 60,300
DEBT SERVICE	$ 120,500	$ 21,400	$ NA
PRINCIPLE	63,000	15,000	
INTEREST	57,500	6,400	

PENSION FUNDS

	POLICEMEN	FIREMEN	OTHER
STATE SHARE	3,600	7,200	NA
MUNICIPAL SHARE	3,500	5,600	18,700
EMPLOYEE SHARE	3,500	500	NA
OTHER	6,200	8,400	500
TOTAL INCOME	$ 16,800	$ 21,700	$ 19,200
PENSION PAYMENTS	3,900	12,800	400
OTHER	NA	100	NA
CURRENT OUTLAY	$ 3,900	$ 12,900	$ 400

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING OUTLAY

	OPERATIONS	CAPITAL OUTLAY
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ NA	$ NA
PUBLIC SAFETY	$ NA	$ NA
PUBLIC WORKS	$ NA	$ NA
HEALTH	$ NA	$ NA
CULTURE-RECREATION	$ NA	$ NA
OTHER	$ NA	$ NA

DEBT

GENERAL OBLIGATION	$ 1,430,000
REVENUE OBLIGATION	$ 180,000
LOCAL IMPROVEMENT	$ 80,000
OTHER	$ NA

AUXILIARY DATA

POPULATION	6,624
VEHICLE REGISTRATION	5,078
GENERAL GOVT. ACTIVITY EMP.	NA
PUBLIC ENTERPRISE EMP.	NA
ASSESSED VALUATION	$ 10,871,790
RETAIL SALES	$ 31,989,742
MUNICIPAL PROPERTY TAXES	$ 130,461
STATE SALES TAXES PAID	$ 691,525
MUNICIPAL LEVY(MILLS)	12.00
STREETS (MILES)	35.90

COUNTY OF CURAY

GENERAL GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

REVENUES	1972
TAXES	$ 121,700
GENERAL PROPERTY	106,800
SPECIFIC OWNERSHIP	14,300
SALES	NA
OTHER	600
LICENSES AND PERMITS	$ 100
INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE	$ 181,000
FEDERAL	16,500
GENERAL REVENUE SHARING	12,100
OTHER	4,400
STATE	164,500
HIGHWAY USERS TAX	103,200
WELFARE	20,900
CIGARETTE TAX	NA
MOTOR VEHICLE REG. FEE	NA
OTHER	40,400
OTHER UNITS	NA
CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES	$ 12,300
FINES AND FORFEITS	$ NA
MISCELLANEOUS	$ 7,200
TRANSFERS FROM ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES	$ NA
TOTAL REVENUE	$ 322,300

EXPENDITURES	1972
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ 74,700
COMMISSIONERS	10,700
ADMINISTRATION	13,000
CLERK AND RECORDER	11,200
ELECTION	2,800
TREASURER	8,700
ASSESSOR	11,400
PLANNING AND ZONING	NA
DATA PROCESSING	NA
PLANT MAINT. AND OPS.	10,900
OTHER	NA
JUDICIAL	$ 2,900
PUBLIC SAFETY	$ 15,900
LAW ENFORCEMENT	15,900
FIRE	NA
OTHER	NA
PUBLIC WORKS	$ 94,300
ROADS AND HIGHWAYS	94,300
SOLID WASTE SERVICES	NA
OTHER	NA
HEALTH	$ 10,800
PUBLIC WELFARE	$ 32,100
ADMINISTRATION	12,200
AID	14,000
OTHER	5,900
CULTURE - RECREATION	$ 6,800
RECREATIONS	NA
PARKS	NA
LIBRARY	NA
FAIR	3,000
EXTENSION SERVICE	3,800
OTHER	NA
MISCELLANEOUS	$ 800
TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES	$ 246,300
TRANSFERS TO ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENTS	$ NA
CAPITAL OUTLAY	$ 56,900
DEBT SERVICE	$ NA
PRINCIPAL	
INTEREST	

PENSION FUND

COUNTY SHARE	
EMPLOYEE SHARE	
OTHER	
TOTAL INCOME	$ NA
PENSION PAYMENTS	
OTHER	
CURRENT OUTLAY	$ NA

PUBLIC ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES

OPERATING INCOME	
CHARGES	
FEES	
OTHER	
TRANSFERS IN	
OTHER	
TOTAL REVENUE	
OPERATING OUTLAY	
OTHER	
CURRENT OUTLAY	
CAPITAL OUTLAY	
DEBT SERVICE	
PRINCIPLE	
INTEREST	

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING OUTLAY

	OPERATIONS	CAPITAL OUTLAY
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ NA	$ NA
PUBLIC SAFETY	$ NA	$ NA
PUBLIC WORKS	$ NA	$ NA
HEALTH	$ NA	$ NA
CULTURE-RECREATION	$ NA	$ NA
OTHER	$ NA	$ NA

DEBT

GENERAL OBLIGATION	$ NA
REVENUE OBLIGATION	$ NA
LOCAL IMPROVEMENT	$ NA
OTHER	$ NA

AUXILIARY DATA

POPULATION		1,560
RURAL VEHICLE REGISTRATION		700
GENERAL GOVT. ACTIVITY EMP.		NA
PUBLIC ENTERPRISE EMP.		NA
TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION	$	5,765,680
GROSS PERSONAL INCOME	$	3,351,669
RETAIL SALES	$	2,995,477
STATE INCOME TAXES PAID	$	63,666
STATE SALES TAXES PAID	$	65,621
TOTAL PROPERTY TAXES	$	446,450
COUNTY		107,036
SCHOOL		298,040
MUNICIPAL		41,605
SPECIAL TAXES		39,769
TOTAL LEVY COUNTY FUNDS (MILLS)		18.50
COUNTY ROADS (MILES)		199.31

COUNTY OF SAN MIGUEL

GENERAL GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

	1977 REVENUES		1977 EXPENDITURES	
TAXES	$	124,700	GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ 77,400
GENERAL PROPERTY		103,400	COMMISSIONERS	11,000
SPECIFIC OWNERSHIP		20,100	ADMINISTRATION	22,400
SALES		NA	CLERK AND RECORDER	16,100
OTHER		1,200	ELECTION	3,200
			TREASURER	12,300
LICENSES AND PERMITS	$	2,300	ASSESSOR	14,000
			PLANNING AND ZONING	3,900
INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE	$	560,000	DATA PROCESSING	NA
FEDERAL		110,500	PLANT MAINT. AND OPS.	13,900
GENERAL REVENUE SHARING		16,000	OTHER	NA
OTHER		94,500		
STATE		449,500	JUDICIAL	$ 5,600
HIGHWAY USERS TAX		198,800		
WELFARE		46,200	PUBLIC SAFETY	$ 24,800
CIGARETTE TAX		NA	LAW ENFORCEMENT	23,100
MOTOR VEHICLE REG. FEE		NA	FIRE	1,700
OTHER		4,500	OTHER	NA
OTHER UNITS		NA		
			PUBLIC WORKS	$ 298,900
CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES	$	17,400	ROADS AND HIGHWAYS	296,200
			SOLID WASTE SERVICES	2,700
FINES AND FORFEITS	$	600	OTHER	NA
MISCELLANEOUS	$	27,900	HEALTH	$ 7,300
TRANSFERS FROM ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES	$	NA	PUBLIC WELFARE	$ 58,100
			ADMINISTRATION	17,400
TOTAL REVENUE	$	732,900	AFDC	25,900
			OTHER	14,900
			CULTURE - RECREATION	$ 6,400
			RECREATIONS	NA
			PARKS	NA
			LIBRARY	500
			FAIR	1,700
			EXTENSION SERVICE	4,600
			OTHER	NA
			MISCELLANEOUS	$ 300
			TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES	$ 499,200
			TRANSFERS TO ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENTS	$ NA
			CAPITAL OUTLAY	$ 109,900
			DEBT SERVICE	$ NA
			PRINCIPAL	
			INTEREST	

PENSION FUND

COUNTY SHARE		4,500
EMPLOYEE SHARE		NA
OTHER		200
TOTAL INCOME	$	4,700
PENSION PAYMENTS		NA
OTHER		5,100
CURRENT OUTLAY	$	5,100

PUBLIC ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES

OPERATING INCOME	
CHARGES	
FEES	
OTHER	
TRANSFERS IN	
OTHER	
TOTAL REVENUE	
OPERATING OUTLAY	
OTHER	
CURRENT OUTLAY	
CAPITAL OUTLAY	
DEBT SERVICE	
PRINCIPLE	
INTEREST	

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING OUTLAY

	OPERATIONS	CAPITAL OUTLAY
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	$ NA	$ NA
PUBLIC SAFETY	$ NA	$ NA
PUBLIC WORKS	$ NA	$ NA
HEALTH	$ NA	$ NA
CULTURE-RECREATION	$ NA	$ NA
OTHER	$ NA	$ NA

DEBT

GENERAL OBLIGATION	$ NA
REVENUE OBLIGATION	$ NA
LOCAL IMPROVEMENT	$ NA
OTHER	$ NA

AUXILIARY DATA

POPULATION		1,890
RURAL VEHICLE REGISTRATION		90%
CENTRAL GOVT. ACTIVITY EMP.		NA
PUBLIC ENTERPRISE EMP.		NA
TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION	$	8,552,000
GROSS PERSONAL INCOME	$	3,782,800
RETAIL SALES	$	3,573,700
STATE INCOME TAXES PAID	$	66,347
STATE SALES TAXES PAID	$	70,400
TOTAL PROPERTY TAXES	$	581,843
COUNTY		102,624
SCHOOL		414,891
MUNICIPAL		37,854
SPECIAL TAXES		26,474
TOTAL LEVY COUNTY FUNDS (MILLS)		12.0
COUNTY ROADS (MILES)		675.5

This intern report was read and accepted by a staff member at:

Agency: Bureau of Land Management Colorado State Office

Address: 700 Colorado State Bank Building 1600 Broadway
Denver, Colorado 80202

This report was completed by a WICHE intern. This intern's project was part of the Resources Development Internship Program administered by the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE).

The purpose of the internship program is to bring organizations involved in community and economic development, environmental problems and the humanities together with institutions of higher education and their students in the West for the benefit of all.

For these organizations, the intern program provides the problem-solving talents of student manpower while making the resources of universities and colleges more available. For institutions of higher education, the program provides relevant field education for their students while building their capacity for problem-solving.

WICHE is an organization in the West uniquely suited for sponsoring such a program. It is an interstate agency formed by the thirteen western states for the specific purpose of relating the resources of higher education to the needs of western citizens. WICHE has been concerned with a broad range of community needs in the West for some time, insofar as they bear directly on the well-being of western peoples and the future of higher education in the West. WICHE feels that the internship program is one method for meeting its obligations within the thirteen western states. In its efforts to achieve these objectives, WICHE appreciates having received the generous support and assistance of the Economic Development Administration; the Jessie Smith Noyes Foundation; the National Endowment for the Humanities; the Wyoming Office of Manpower Planning; and of innumerable local leaders and community organizations, including the agency that sponsored this intern project.

For further information, write Bob Hullinghorst, Director, Resources Development Internship Program, WICHE, P.O. Drawer 'P', Boulder, Colorado 80302 or call (303) 492-7177.

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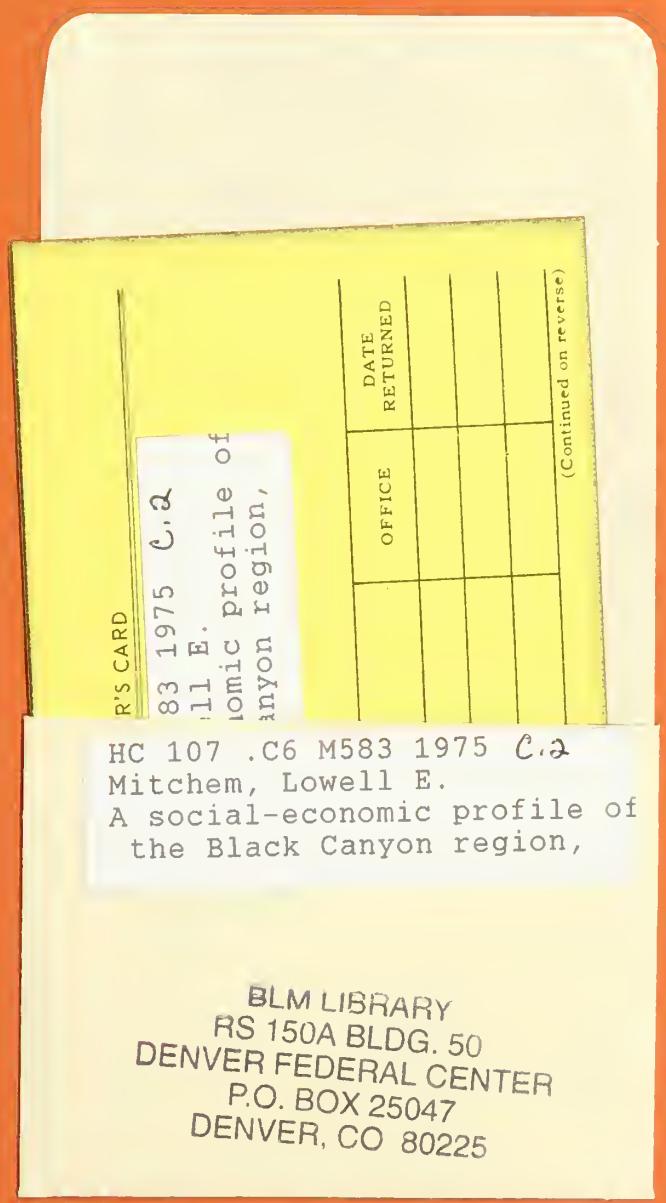

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